The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 113.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt died in New York on Monday.

—The bark Erie Belle carried away four gates of Lock 22 of the Welland canal.

—Elizabeth Pierson, aged twenty, committed suicide in Cleveland on Sunday by taking strychnine.

—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* publishes a call for a farmer's mass convention to meet in that city on the 10th of June.

—A large temperance meeting was held in Columbus, Ohio, last evening, and was addressed by Bishops Haven and Peck.

—By the explosion of a coal oil lamp, Hitzfeld & Son's oil and lamp store in Memphis was set on fire and the stock generally destroyed.

—The Government of San Jose De Guatemala has settled with Consul Magee for the recent outrage on his person by paying ten thousand pounds.

—B. Clay Goff, Supervisor of Mississippi county, Arkansas, was assassinated near Frenchman's bayou last Saturday evening while returning to his home.

—A man, supposed to be Andrew Commerson, of Belle Point, Ohio, was instantly killed in Indianapolis last night, while attempting to jump on a moving train.

—The forty-three Temperance League women arrested in Cincinnati on Saturday appeared before the Police Court yesterday. The cases were continued till to-morrow.

—On the trip from Lawas City, Michigan, to Cleveland, of the steam barge Concord, Richard Galloway, colored fireman, dropped dead while shoveling coal into the furnace.

—Wm. T. Pollock, who was arrested for robbing the postoffice at Brownsville, Nebraska, last winter, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

—Governor Moses and ex-Taeasurer Humbert of South Carolina have been indicted by a Republican grand jury on charges of breech of trust with fraudulent intentions and for grand larceny.

—The Reading (Pa.) *Eagle* announces that the Wool Hat Manufacturers Union of the State will suspend all operations by the close of the week, thus throwing one thousand people out of employment.

—Word from a son of General Webb calls for a suspension of public judgment in regard to the Brazilian scandal in Congress on Saturday, until the General, now in Europe, returns at once to make his complete defense.

—Meetings were held by workingmen yesterday in a number of towns, including San Francisco, Cleveland and Rochester, to discuss the eight hour question. The removal of Supervising Architect Mullett was generally demanded.

—The bulk head of Gardner dam, in the upper Wolf river, Shano county, Wisconsin, gave way on Thursday night while nine men were engaged in raising the gates. Four—Nathaniel Parks, Jerry Casey, Nicholas Notts and Charles Mohoka—were instantly killed and the others badly injured.

—At Louisville, Ky., on Monday, William Fry, colored, seventy-four years old, was sentenced to the State prison for the remainder of his life, for the murder of his wife two years ago. His wife, a young negress, proved unfaithful. He left her, but returned one night and cut her a number of times with a bowie knife, inflicting fatal wounds.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the vote against the Ministry in the National Assembly on Saturday last means the speedy dissolution of the Assembly and the removal of the seat of Government from Versailles to Paris. Count De Chambord has suggested the propriety of defeating any measure calculated to settle the Government.

—In Cleveland, on Sunday afternoon, two children of John Foote, playing in a boat, fell into the canal. A little girl, aged five, was drowned, and a boy, aged eight, was carried from the canal to the river, a distance one hundred feet, through the waste water race, which runs under the surface of the ground the entire distance, and escaped uninjured.

—Jason Ditmer, while at work in his field near Canterville, Williamson county, Ill., on Saturday afternoon, was shot by two or more persons concealed near by. This seems to be a continuation of the feud between the Russell and Bulliner families, which has resulted in killing or seriously wounding four other persons. The last of whom being Henderson, who was shot last Friday.

—A dispatch from Scranton says that the Lackawana Iron and Coal Company suspended work on Saturday evening at all their puddling furnaces, rolling mill and mines, throwing about eleven hundred men out of work. Owing to the continued depression in the iron market the company's yards are crowded with thousands of tons of rails and other products of their works.

—In Valparaso, on the 18th of April, the affair of the steamer Tacura still occupied public attention. The Chilian authorities still insist that Capt. Hyde is responsible to Chilian tribunals. In reply to a protest of the British Minister, the Chilian Foreign Minister stated that he could not interfere with the judicial affairs of the country. The imprisonment of Hyde seems indefinite.

—Col. Joseph M. Hinds, United States Consul at Rio Janeiro, has arrived in St. Louis for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of a Mississippi valley and Brazil steamship company, and opening direct trade with Brazil via New Orleans. This company will be organized in a few days, when Colonel Hinds will accompany Col. Reed, of New Orleans, who is one of the projectors of this enterprise, in a visit to the valley States in the interest of the company.

BRIDGES AND NAVIGATION.

Very Long Span Bridges, Without Piers in the River, and Allowing Large Steamers to Pass Under.

It has been for years a problem to solve how to give enough rigidity to suspension bridges to allow them to carry a railroad train, stand against the greatest hurricanes and dispense with the construction of piers in the river bed. This problem is solved now and in a most ingenious, economical and practical manner, by Mr. M. Leblanc, Chief Engineer of roads and bridges in France. His system has been fully explained by Mr. Ch. J. Quetil, of Allegheny city, Civil Engineer, in a paper published April 23d last, in the *American Manufacturer*, of this city. It is already endorsed by a number of prominent Engineers, among them Mr. Milnor Roberts, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railway, and very well known to our citizens. They all acknowledge its superiority over the ordinary system of suspension bridges and truss bridges, for long span, on account of its lightness and rigidity. The principle of those rigid bridges is the following: Give to the cable at once and when you build the bridge a corresponding rigidity to the tension the cable would require, with its depression under a load, and when the load passes on the bridge and is suspended to the cable, it will have very little effect to deform it. The question arises, how is that rigidity given to the cable. It is done by means of a second cable laid below it, raised up in an inverted position to that of the first one, and connected to it by a series of vertical rods bracing the two cables, and giving them complete rigidity by means of their heads resting on the top cable, and of nuts at their ends pressing on the bottom part of the lower cable and raising it. To these same rods is suspended the flooring of the bridge. Nothing simpler. We call the attention of our river men to that system of bridges which does away entirely with the piers obstructing the navigation, and commend it to their careful consideration. With it bridges of 1600 feet span and more can be thrown across our navigable rivers. The subject is of extreme importance.

NEW WILMINGTON, PA.

Meeting of College Graduates—Names of the Honored.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW WILMINGTON, May 16, 1874.

The Senior party of the class of '74 of Westminster College was held at the residence of the President, Rev. E. T. Jeffers, D. D., on Friday evening. About twenty-two couples were present. The time was well spent in social culture.

The honors of the class were announced by the Pres., and also subjects assigned to each of the Honor men.

1st Honor, A. H. Harshaw, Cutler, Ill.; 2nd Honor, Thomas Haggart, Pa., W. E. Dunlap, Ohio.

The next eight in order of their names. Nathan Winegart, German; R. N. Hammond, Philology; J. H. Breaden, Mathematics; O. V. Stewart, Classics; H. B. Bowser, Science; R. C. Criswell, History; A. E. Linn, Philosophy; A. J. Shannon, Politics. Class 25.

Scientifics, 1st Honor, Miss E. E. Robinson, Miss Dora Linn. Class 7.

Commencement on June 18th.

GREEN SPRINGS has a new paper called the *Sentinel*. Its editor's name is Ames. He is the same man of whom it has been said:

"There was a man, his name was Ames.
His aims were aims of mystery,
His story odd, I think by George,
'Twould make a famous history."

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Senate at Work on the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

A Resolution to Settle International Difficulties by Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1874.

SENATE.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted a resolution that the President *pro tem.* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives declare the two Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die* on the 22d of June at noon. Ordered printed and laid over.

Bills, Resolutions, etc,

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between the United States and Asia. Referred.

Mr. SPENCER submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate the answers received by the Civil Service Commission from the heads of departments and bureaus in regard to the effect of civil service rules and regulations in their respective offices. Agreed to.

Mr. ALCORN introduced a bill to provide for the appointment by the Secretary of War of a commission of three army officers and two civil engineers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river subject to inundation. Referred to Committee on Levees of the Mississippi river.

Mr. RAMSEY submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to communicate to the senate any information received since his last annual report in regard to the preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony and the improvement of navigation above those falls. Agreed to.

Compulsory Pilot Fees.

Mr. HAMLIN called up the bill reported from the Committee on Commerce a few days ago to relieve ships and vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

Legislative Appropriation.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. MORRILL (Me.) submitted a resolution that during the present session it should be in order to move a recess of the Senate at any time, and during the consideration of appropriation bills it may be in order to move to confine the debate on any pending bill to five minutes for each Senator desiring to speak; that no amendment proposing new legislation shall be received, and that no special order shall hereafter be made, provided that the Postoffice Appropriation bill shall be exempted from the operations of this rule. Agreed to.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) explained the provisions of the bill, and said it was in harmony with the general reduction of expenses. As it passed the House it appropriated $20,923,638, or $2,893,995 less than the bill of the same character appropriated last year. As the bill now stood before the Senate it appropriated $481,618 more than the House bill, the principal item of increase being $258 500 for postage for the several departments of the Government. The bill was strictly an appropriation bill, and contained less extraneous matter than such bills usually did.

State Department.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, gave notice of an amendment to increase the clerical force of the State Department, which would involve $13,000 additional expense, but the amendment also provides for an increase of revenues of that department from passports, which would probably amount to $45,000.

Diplomatic and Consular.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill amendatory to the act of August 18, 1856, to regulate the diplomatic and consular system of the United States. Passed. It forbids certain consular and diplomatic officers from being absent from their post of duty for a longer period than ten days without the consent of the President. The bill also forbids their corresponding with regard to the public affairs of any foreign nation, and prohibits them from accepting any favors of office or title of any kind from any foreign Government.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill

was then read, the Senate being in Committee of the Whole, and the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations agreed to, among them the following: Decreasing the pay of the two Reading Clerks, the Assistant Journal Clerk and the Tally Clerk of the House of Representatives from $3,000 to $2,592. The committee reported in favor of authorizing eight chiefs of divisions in the Treasury Department at $3,000 per annum each.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to insert ten instead of eight. Ruled out on the point of order that the amendment had not been considered by the Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the provision that hereafter no internal revenue gauger shall receive a greater compensation than five dollars per day. He said the internal revenue laws relating to that subject he thought were perfect.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment of the committee increasing the appropriation for the purchase of official postage stamps for the Treasury Department from $5,000 to $200,000 was agreed to; also that striking out the provision for two clerks at $1,500 each in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York.

The committee's amendment appropriating $6,000 for compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts and money in hand at the several sub-treasuries and depositories, including national banks acting as depositories, under the act of the 6th of August, 1846, was agreed to.

Other amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to, as follows: Fixing the number of clerks in the Quartermaster General's office at eighty-five instead of sixty four, as provided in the bill passed by the House; creating the office of Chief of Division of Postage Stamps in the Postoffice Department, and fixing his salary at $2,500; increasing the appropriation for official postage stamps for the Department of Justice from $500 to $1,500; fixing the number of clerks in the office of the Treasurer of the United States at thirty-eight, instead of twenty-seven, and the number of counters and copyists at four hundred and fifty instead of four hundred.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment to authorize the Secretary of War to detail enlisted men for duty in the Ordnance Department. Agreed to.

The last section of the bill was amended to read: "That from and after the first day of July, 1874, and of each year thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all unexpended balances of appropriations which shall have remained upon the books of the Treasury for two fiscal years to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury, provided that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, at the beginning of each session, report to Congress any balances of appropriations for specific objects affected by this section that may need to be reappropriated."

The amendment fixing the number of clerks in the Internal Revenue Office at one hundred and fifty-four, instead of one hundred and thirty, as the House bill provided, was agreed to.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to strike out the section forbidding any civil officer of the Government from receiving any compensation or perquisite directly or indirectly from any officer of the Treasury or property of the United States beyond his salary or compensation allowed by law, or to make any private use of such property or of the services or labor of any person in the employment or service of the United States, but at the request of Mr. Morrill (Me.) he withdrew the motion for the present.

The bill having been read through and the amendments of the Committee acted upon, it was laid over until to-morrow.

Compulsory Pilot Fees.

Mr. HAMLIN called up the bill which was being discussed at the expiration of the morning hour, to relieve ships and vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases, and it was passed.

The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. CESSNA—Fixing the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1877, as the time for the election in Pennsylvania of Representatives to the Forty-fourth Congress.

By Mr. SYPHER—For the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river.

By Mr. BUTLER (Mass.)—For the creation of a court for the distribution of the Geneva award. Ordered printed and recommitted.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—To secure anti-monopoly ocean cable communication between Europe, America and Asia.

By Mr. MYERS—For the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service in American built iron vessels between the United States and England.

By Mr. DUNNELL—To provide for minority representation in boards of directors of stock companies.

Three Per Cents.

A motion made by Mr. KASSON several Mondays ago to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the three per cent. temporary loan act of the 12th of June, 1870, and to provide for a more equitable distribution of the national currency, came up for action, and was, on motion of Mr. KASSON, allowed to stand over for another week.

Supplies for Destitute People.

Mr. HAYS moved to suspend the rules, and to pass the bill authorizing the President to furnish rations and clothing to the starving and destitute people on the Tombigbee, Warrior and Alabama rivers.

Mr. WILLARD suggested including the sufferers by the flood in Massachusetts, but

Mr. HAYS declined to include them. The bill was passed—yeas 141, nays 68.

Courtesies to Editors.

On motion of Mr. COBURN, a delegation from the Indiana Association of Editors was accorded the privilege of the floor for the day.

House Currency Bill.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, the House Currency bill, with the Senate substitute therefor, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with leave to report at any time.

Postage on Agricultural Reports.

Mr. E. R. HOAR moved to suspend the rules to make in order an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, a provision of $329,564 to pay mail contractors in the Southern States prior to the 14th of April, 1861. Negatived—yeas 100, nays 93—not two thirds in the affirmative.

Dispensing with War.

Mr. SMITH (N. Y.) offered a resolution requesting the President to provide in the future treaties with foreign powers that war shall not be declared by either contending power against the other until an effort has been first made to settle the alleged cause of offence by impartial arbitration. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with leave to report at any time.

Stamping of Documents.

Mr. WHITELEY introduced a bill allowing the stamping of documents and papers heretofore unsigned and issued and subject to stamp duty. Passed.

Proposed Arkansas Investigation.

Mr. POLAND moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to proceed to Arkansas and inquire into the disturbed condition of affairs there, and ascertain whether that State has a Government republican in form, with officers duly elected, and which ought to be recognized by the Government of the United States.

Mr. NIBLACK suggested that South Carolina be also included in the resolution.

Mr. RANDALL suggested Louisiana, but objection was made, and the resolution was rejected—yeas 94, nays 105.

Bounties to Soldiers' Heirs.

Mr. WOOD moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill giving bounties to the heirs of soldiers who had enlisted for a less period than one year, and who were killed or who died by reason of such service.

Mr. COBURN, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, stated that the whole subject of bounties was before that Committee, and would be reported next week, and that it would be injustice to that Committee to attempt to pass this bill now.

The motion was rejected.

Adjourned.

ARKANSAS.

Judge McClure on the Political Situation.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Judge McClure, Chief Justice of Arkansas, and Col. Oliver, Sheriff of Pulaski county, have arrived here *en route* to Washington. Judge McClure says all the statements upon which Attorney General Williams predicated his opinion in the Brooks-Baxter case are false from beginning to end, and that the Courts of the State have never had under adjucation the cases erroneously made up by Williams. With regard to the present condition at Little Rock, he said the situation remained unchanged, that Brooks would never surrender to Baxter's forces, but only to the Federal authorities. Brooks would continue to be recognized as the lawful Governor by the State Auditor, the Treasurer, the Attorney General, and, in fact, by all executive officers, except by Johnston, the Secretary of State, and that if Baxter is Governor against all executive officers and against the decisions of the Court, then there is no longer a republican form of government in Arkansas, and the whole question will be brought before Congress.

Legislative Proceedings.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 18.—In the Senate to-day a bill was passed changing the name of Clayton county to that of Wilshire.

In the House a bill was introduced to change the name of Clayton county to Anthony. Notice was given of a bill to change the name of Sarbor county. The House passed a resolution raising a special committee to investigate as to whether any officers of the State have been engaged in armed insurrection against the legal State Government. A similar committee was appointed in the Senate.

A joint resolution was passed by the Senate for adjournment *sine die* on the 28th. A bill was passed by the same body changing the time for holding the Supreme Court to May and November, the next term to begin in November.

The Governor to-day issued the following

Proclamation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, State of Arkansas, }
Little Rock, Ark., May 18, 1874. }

Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas on the 16th day of April, 1874, martial law was by me proclaimed in the county of Pulaski, in consequence of the existence of an armed insurrection, under the authority vested in me of Governor by the Constitution and laws of the State, and on the 11th day of May, 1874, said proclamation of martial law was revoked in so far as not to interfere with the meeting and proceedings of the Legislature; and, whereas the armed insurrectionists are now dispersing, and many persons are at large who are notoriously guilty of treason against the State of Arkansas, and it is not desirable to proceed against them by military law.

Now, therefore, I, Elisha Baxter, Governor of Arkansas, do hereby further revoke said proclamation of martial law so far as to permit the arrest and detention by criminal process from the civil magistrates of all persons charged with treason against the State in the late insurrection, but nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with the carrying out of any and all military orders from the headquarters of the State of Arkansas or from any legitimate military authority.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and the seal of the State, affixed at Little Rock, this 18th day of May, 1874.

ELISHA BAXTER.

Governor of Arkansas and Commander-in Chief.
By the Governor
J. M. JOHNSTON, Secretary of State.

The Troops Going Home.

A large number of the Brooks troops left to-day; also several companies of the Baxter forces. Secretary of State Johnston has charge of his office, and is cleaning it up. The two halls of the Legislature are also being cleaned up. The Brooksites still keep sentinels around the State House. It is expected that they will be all away to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Reservoir Horror.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 18.—The search for dead bodies has been going on all day in the Mill River Valley, and will be continued for several days, and, perhaps, even weeks. The meadows are so deeply covered with debris that it is feared that many dead bodies have yet been undiscovered. A number have been recovered to day, and it is now thought that yesterday's estimate of

Two Hundred Lives Lost

may fall even below the actual truth. The extent of the disaster increases rather than diminishes, and it is as yet impossible to give a full and reliable estimate of the loss of life and property.

At Haydenville to-day sixty families applied for aid. The whole community is moving in the work of relief, and everything that can will be done to alleviate the loss and suffering.

BOSTON, May 18.—A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature appointed to investigate and report upon the Mill river disaster, with the power to extend necessary aid, started on their mission to-day. Mayor Cable has called an informal meeting of citizens at City Hall to-morrow morning to devise measures of relief.

The Death List.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 18.—A fuller investigation confirms the accuracy of the estimate of the number lost. Further reports to the Springfield *Republican's* latest revised lists make the total number certainly lost 145, distributed as follows among the four villages: Williamsburg, 60; Skinnersville, 4; Haydensville, 30, and Leeds, 51.

The Loss.

Carefully revised estimates fix the total loss at $1,000,000, of which manufacturers and mill owners sustain $550,000, the towns of Williamsburg and Northampton $150 000 for the repair of highways and bridges, and operatives and individuals not less than $150,000 or $200,000.

ST. LOUIS.

Prison Reform Congress.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—In the Prison Reform Congress a lengthy report on police systems, prepared by Thomas D. Woolsey, ex-President of Yale College, was read, after which Judge Walker, of Detroit, read a paper on criminal law reform, which related mainly to criminal prosecution in Michigan, and what reforms are needed. Mr. Baldwin, of Illinois, spoke of the evils resulting from the confinement of witnesses in criminal cases, and suggested as a remedy the taking of the deposition of witnesses at the earliest moment possible. Dr. Hughes discussed insanity as manifested in criminals, and Mr. Howe spoke against capital punishment. He said the whole theory was wrong, being founded upon an old Mosaic law and in direct conflict with every principle of Christianity and enlightenment.

A resolution was adopted approving the bill now before the Congress of the United States authorizing a commission to inquire into the condition of Federal prisoners, wherever confined, also that the papers and discussions before Congress have very clearly shown both the vital importance of the law of kindness in the treatment of prisoners and the increasing exercise of that law in the administration of our prison system; that the detention of prisoners awaiting trial in our county jails, where all classes of prisoners are mingled together, is an evil that demands a prompt and thorough remedy; that experience has demonstrated the great value of permitting prisoners to share in their own earnings, and to shorten the time of their imprisonment by good conduct in stimulating to cheerful labor and in promoting reform; that this Congress approves and gladly lends whatever influences it may possess in support of the promotion of refuges for discharged convicts and other destitute persons who from want of employment and misery thence resulting are in danger of falling into crime; but in doing so, it desires to place upon record its earnest conviction that their stay in such establishment should be the shortest possible, and that permanent work should be provided for them at the earliest possible moment.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The Ministerial Crisis in France.

Failure of an Attempt to Form a New Cabinet.

Count Von Arnim Retired from the Diplomatic Service of Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Czar.

LONDON, May 18.—Immense crowds gathered this morning to see the Czar as he went from Buckingham Palace to Guild Hall. The entire route was beautifully decorated. The Czar arrived at Guild Hall at two o'clock, and after lunch left via the Thames embankment. Traffic was suspended all day on the Strand, Fleet street, Ludgate Hill and Cheapside.

The Queen Going to Russia.

LONDON, May 18.—The *Standard* says it understands that the Queen will go to Russia in the autumn.

The Labor Troubles.

LONDON, May 19.—Messrs. Dixon, Hughes, Morley and MacDonald have informed the National Laborers Union that they are in hopes of arranging the simultaneous withdrawal of the "lock out" and the cessation of the strike. The Union favors their plan of adjustment.

An Impending Duel.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraph that a duel is impending between Prince Metternich and the Duke de Montmorency.

FRANCE.

A Duel in Prospect.

PARIS, May 18.—*Le Gaulois* says the Duke De Chartres has sent a challenge to M. Paul De Cassagniac in consequence of the publication in the latter's paper, *Le Pays*, of an abusive article.

The Ministerial Crisis.

PARIS, May 18—*Evening.*—The prolongation of the ministerial crisis causes great excitement at Versailles. Efforts to form a Ministry from the Right and Left Centres continue, but up to this hour have met with no result. The Right and Right Centre seek to exclude the Bonapartists from the Government. Some dispatches from Versailles assert that the Cabinet will be completed to-morrow from the Right Centre and Moderate Right, but several evening journals report that Goulard despairs of success.

SPAIN.

Gen. Concha in Miranda.

MADRID, May 18.—Gen. Concha has entered Miranda and established his headquarters.

Captain General of Madrid.

Gen. Pavia has resigned the Captain Generalcy of Madrid, and Gen. Rey has been appointed in his place.

Gen. Dorregarry Marching on Estella.

BAYONNE, May 18.—The Carlist Commander-in-Chief, General Dorregarry, is marching upon Estella with a large force.

GERMANY.

Retirement of Count Von Arnim.

BERLIN, May 18.—Emperor William has ordered the temporary retirement from the German diplomatic service of Count Von Arnim.

BY MAIL.

Late News from Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The steamer Japan brings dates from Yokohama to April 23d. Yeto, the leader of the Saga rebellion, was decapitated and the head exposed to public gaze.

It was reported that the expedition to Formosa will be diverted to Corea, with an additional force.

The railroad between Osaka and Kabe was not quite completed. The Emperor expected to witness the formal opening on May 1st.

R. B. Baker, manager of the chartered Mercantile Bank, is dead.

A fire at Nieata destroyed two hundred and twenty-one houses. Many of those who were burned out died from starvation.

One thousand troops went from the capital on the Formosan expedition.

A fire at Gifu destroyed four hundred houses. The steamer Manchu, from Nagasake for Shanghai, was lost. She struck a Japanese fishing boat near Cape Gotto, which was sunk, but picked up her crew of five persons, making a total of fifty, besides the Europeans on the Manchu. On March 16th the steamer encountered a heavy gale. The coal bunker gave way, and the engines were flooded, stopping the engines. The vessel was water logged on the 17th of March, and Mr. Crocker and Mrs. Jones jumped overboard with a small boat and were lost. Captain Lowell, with another boat, rescued several Chinese. They were picked up on the 17th of March by the German brig Alio. Captain Lowell, Dr. Spaulding, J. H. Crocker, H. T. Jones, mate, A. Conroge, and two Chinamen were the sole survivors.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1874.

Reformed Episcopal Council.

The sessions of the Reformed Episcopal Council were resumed this morning. The revision of the prayer book was continued. The marriage service and the order for the burial of the dead were amended and adopted. A special committee was appointed to superintend the publication of the prayer book. A long discussion took place in relation to the communion service, but it was resolved to postpone its further deliberation until next session.

The following resolutions were adopted, after which the Council adjourned:

Resolved, That the principles contained in the provisional rules adopted on December 2, 1872, having been incorporated into the rules and canons of the Church, said rules are hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the declaration of principles of this Church be printed in our edition of the prayer book and all the documents of this Church.

Mass Meeting of Workingmen.

A mass meeting of the Workingmen's Central Council was held to-night at Cooper Institute, having for its object protestation against the violation of the eight hour law by the officers of the national, State and municipal Governments, and the outrage perpetrated at Tompkins square on January 13th last. The great hall was tolerably well filled, but very little enthusiasm manifested itself. A resolution to that effect was adopted, urging the calling of conventions in the various States and districts by all organizations having for their object the amelioration of the condition of those who earn their bread by honest labor demanding the immediate removal of Supervising Architect Mullet of the Treasury and his subordinates for violating, instead of enforcing, the eight hour law; insisting that Congress take immediate action and restore to the navy yards activity by cancelling all contracts for ships and repairs, and have all such work done by the direct agency of Government superintendents, and devise means whereby the commerce of the country shall be restored and the carrying of United States mails be done by American bottoms, bearing the flag of the nation.

LOUISVILLE.

General Conference of the M. E. Church South.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—In the General Conference to-day the minority report of the Committee on Finance was read in regard to a plan for the support of superannuated preachers. This plan gives twenty dollars a year for all the years of a preacher's effective service. Laid on the table under the rules.

A resolution was presented in regard to the enlargement of presiding elders, districts, authorizing bishops to include in a district of this kind more than fourteen appointments. Laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on Missions was taken up. The report suggests the organization of a board of missions, to have charge of foreign missions alone, providing for its support and management.

The minority report, which is quite lengthy, was then read. It provides for the organization of a missionary society. The by laws provide for the election of officers, prescribe their duties, etc. This plan puts the control of all missions in the hands of a general board.

The majority report was taken up and the first article read. This provides for the organization of a foreign board.

The report of the Committee on Boundaries, which had been partially considered, was taken up. Item seven of the report, looking to the transfer of a portion of the Alabama to the North Mississippi Conference, and item eight, looking to the transfer of a portion of the Little Rock to the Arkansas Conference, were adopted. Item nine, recommending that a memorial asking for a change of the boundary line between the Kentucky and Louisville Conference be not granted, was adopted. A petition to change the name of Alabama to South Alabama Conference was recommended and adopted. The recommendation of the Conference fixing the line between Los Angelos and the Pacific Conference was also adopted.

WAYNESBURG.

Death of a Veteran of 1812—The Grangers Organizing.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WAYNESBURG, PA., May 18, 1874.

William Smith, a soldier of the war of 1812, died this morning, aged eighty-three.

The Patrons of Husbandry have just organized their first grange here.

THE CAPITAL.

Sanborn's Attorney Examined by a Congressional Committee.

The District of Columbia Investigation Continued.

Peace Restored in Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1874.

Examination of Sanborn's Attorney.

The examination of A. F. Prescott, Sanborn's attorney, was resumed to-day, but he declines to give the particulars of the disbursement of sixteen thousand dollars. He said, however, that no revenue officer or other person connected with the Government, in or out of Congress, got any of it. It was paid generally for information of a confidential character to enable Sanborn to make up his case.

Prescott was questioned at length by different members of the committee, but refused to tell the committee to whom he disbursed the money. At last Mr. Dawes said: All this examination has followed the preliminary question. Will you state what you did with that portion of the money or any part of it which you received from Sanborn beyond what you received for yourself, stating the names of the persons to whom you paid it and the sums paid to each, and for what purpose?

Witness—I judge this is the same interrogatory.

Woodbridge, counsel of Sanborn, said something to witness in a low tone, when witness replied to the committee: I shall decline to answer, for the reason that the relations between Sanborn and myself are confidential as client and attorney.

Question—Then you decline to answer for the reason you have given?

Witness—Yes, sir.

The committee then held a private consultation, which resulted in the appointment of a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Dawes, Niblack and Kasson, to report upon the subject.

The District Investigation.

The arguments of counsel for the memorialists in the District investigation were submitted this morning in pamphlet form. They treat generally of violations of law by District officials and their extravagance.

Samuel J. Gregg was examined this morning. He testified that he received three contracts from Gov. Shepherd to do paving and sewer work, and sub-let them on percentage, because he did not receive money due him from Senator Dorsey by which he expected to do the work himself. He became acquainted with Gov. Shepherd upon a letter of introduction from Senator Dorsey. All he did was to secure contracts. He then sub-let them, and a man named W. H. Colt, who up to 1865 was in Jay Cooke & Co.'s bank, acted as his agent in collecting the percentage from contractors, and witness divided with Colt.

The examination of Geo. B. McCartee, Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, has been postponed until next Saturday.

Guaranteeing Interest on Railroad Bonds.

The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day took up Senator Ramsey's bill proposing a Government guarantee of interest on the new bonds to be issued by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company after the outstanding issue shall have been redeemed and the land grant relinquished to the United States. The committee decided, as a preliminary to taking action on the bill, to call on the President of the railroad company for detailed information regarding the amount of bonds heretofore disposed of, and in other particulars as to the present condition of the company's affairs. Prominent members of the committee express the opinion that the bill has no prospect of receiving favorable action.

Adjournment of Congress.

The Republican Senators, at a caucus this afternoon, decided that the Senate should pass a concurrent resolution for the adjournment of Congress June 22d. There was much opposition on the part of Senators, who contended that it would be impossible to finish the business properly in that time, and that it would be unwise for the Senate to thus tie its hands and put itself in the power of the majority of the House.

Peace Restored in Arkansas.

Capt. Rose telegraphs from Little Rock that every thing there is quiet, and that both parties signed an agreement for disbanding their troops. Capt. Rose had been telegraphed to from the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf to recognize Baxter as Governor, and to deliver up the State arms in possession of the United States forces to him.

Army Headquarters.

General Sherman will not leave here to establish the army headquarters at St. Louis until October. He thinks there are several advantages in the proposed removal, among which is the mentioned fact that the bulk of the army is stationed west of the Mississippi, and in case of an Indian war or other troubles in that section army operations could be better directed from St. Louis than from Washington.

An Error Corrected.

In the House proceedings on Saturday an error occurred in the report in reference to money paid by the Brazilian Government to Webb, the American Minister. It was £14,152, not dollars, that was paid to Webb, and it was £5,000, not dollars, that was transmitted to the State Department.

The Stubborn Witness.

The sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee will on Wednesday report to the full committee on the course proper to be taken towards the witness Prescott, who has refused to tell the names of the parties to whom he gave money on Sanborn's account.

Postal Telegraphy.

The House Committee on Appropriations, at the request of the Western Union Telegraph Company, agreed to defer action on the postal telegraph bill until the 27th inst., at which time the company will be heard through their attorney, Mr. Lowrey.

YANKTON.

Trial of Wintermute for the Murder of Gen McCook.

YANKTON, D. T., May 18.—In the Wintermute case this morning, after a statement by District Attorney Faulk, the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution began, and six were examined. The most important of these was Dr. Burleigh, who was with General McCook during nearly the whole time between the time he was shot, about ten o'clock, until he died next morning, and gave his dying declarations, that Wintermute shot him and that he had no arms himself at the time. Witness also gave the result of the post mortem examination, that the shot severed the subclavian artery and vein at the junction of the first and second divisions, and stated that it was necessarily fatal. Two other physicians corroborated this statement.

Mr. Wooley testified that he was in the court room when the shooting occurred; that Wintermute came in and took a seat about eight feet from witness, looking frequently towards the door, and soon after the morning session after, evidently watching the door. In about half an hour witness saw Wintermute get up, draw a revolver from his pocket and manifested itself outside the door. McCook rushed at him with both hands raised and open, with the palms forward. Wintermute fired again and witness heard two shots afterwards. This statement was corroborated by Mr. Higbee, who sat near Wintermute in the hall about fifteen minutes before the firing, and heard him tell another man: "Tell McCook I am going to shoot him on sight."

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., May 19, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, clear or clearing and cool weather, with northwesterly to variable winds, and stationary to rising barometer.

The lower Mississippi, the lower Missouri and the Ohio rivers will fall slowly during Tuesday.

DAILY BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, May 18, 1874, 10:48 P. M. }

The weather at Cairo is clear, thermometer 59; Cincinnati, O., clear, thermometer 54; Davenport, Iowa, fair, thermometer 56; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 67; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 52; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 57; Leavenworth, Kan., fair, thermometer 63; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 56; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 63; Nashville, clear, thermometer 60; Omaha, Neb., fair, thermometer 65; Pittsburgh, clear, thermometer 46; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 69; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 58; St. Paul, Minn., cloudy, thermometer 61; Vicksburg, clear, thermometer 70; Yankton, D. T., cloudy, thermometer 67; LaCrosse, cloudy, thermometer 59.

GEO. H. ROHE, Observer.

COLUMBUS.

Meeting of Workingmen.

COLUMBUS, O., May 18.—In answer to a call published in the city papers, about four hundred workingmen met at Naughton Hall this evening. Samuel L. Leffingwell was chosen chairman. Resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of the substitution of arbitration for strikes, which insures equity and justice to both employer and employe; favoring the enactment of equitable apprentice laws; for the enactment of a law to compel chartered corporations to pay their employes at least once a month in full, and for a law giving mechanics and laborers a first lien on their work; endorsing the platform of the National Industrial Congress, and favoring co-operation; recognizing in the ballot box the great agency through which wrongs can be redressed, and abrogating all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor.

Resolutions were also adopted denouncing Supervising Architect Mullett for extending the contracts of parties who do not observe the eight hour law, and denouncing the system of convict labor; favoring the establishment of co-operative

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

IT WOULD seem, from the resolution reached by the stockholders of the California & Texas Railway Construction Company, that the work of completing a portion of the Texas & Pacific Railroad is to be completed without reference to the question of Government aid. The road is to be completed from Dallas to Fort Worth, and from Texarcana to Brookton.

THAT innocent youth, Watterson, has discovered that notoriety is attainable through the agitation of the third term theory, which the New York *Herald* pumped at so long under the idea of Cæsarism, and so he gushes with that important subject. Of course, any political theory, however wild, can be set up, and worked safely out, by a proper supply of shrewdness and recklessness. But that Grant seeks a third term we believe, as yet, to be as nonsensical as it is false.

IT is amazing what vagaries some journals indulge over the finance question. The Senate has passed a bill which retires legal tenders—Government currency—and increases national bank notes, which is only endorsed by the Government on the hypothecation of bonds as security, and there are papers that call this inflation. It is not inflation in any proper sense, and this is shown in the fact that gold declined on the passage of the bill. An increase of legal tenders might very properly be considered inflation.

APROPOS of the Catholic pilgrimage to Rome is the proposition, being very strongly urged, that the Pope should elevate an American to the position of Cardinal. The argument for this is strong. It is, that American Catholics have been devoted and liberal to the Holy See, and that, therefore, they should be recognized in the distribution of the supreme honors of the Church. The difficulty seems to be in the rivalry of candidates, at least forty names having been mentioned in connection with the proposed dignity.

THE signs of the end of the Gubernatorial contest in Arkansas are multiplying, but peace will evidently not be reached without very considerable commotion. The Legislature has ousted its officers who were supposedly in the interest of Brooks, and even county officials have been compelled to resign. The military disband ment seems to involve much caution and difficulty, but is progressing as well as can be expected. It is doubtless true that so far as possible, Baxter will deal out punishment to those who opposed him. This is understood to be one of the objects aimed at in the amendments to the Constitution, so hurriedly prepared for. If we mistake not, the effect of this contest will be to greatly strengthen Baxter, and to ruin those who were his opponents.

THE Evansville *Journal*, in commenting on the fact that Chicago supports her newspapers very liberally, in an advertising way, says some things that are worthy of attention generally. "The Chicago people, years ago, when their city was scarcely one-fourth the size of Cincinnati, saw that, to outstrip their formidable rival, they would have to eclipse her at every turn. First of all, they announced to the world, through their newspapers, such facts as they desired to have known. Very soon capital and people commenced to flow in to strengthen and develop the city; merchants and others of the smaller towns, who had previously gone elsewhere to make their purchases, found that they could do better by dealing nearer home; and, in a very short time, a vast trade, which would never of its own accord have gone there, for rival cities were vigorously bidding for it, grew up, and the people saw they had taken the right course. The newspapers labored unceasingly to further these good results, and Chicago began to be talked of more than almost any city in the country." There is in this some philosophy worthy of attention in this city. We have known manufacturers to advertise in small village or obscure class papers, when the same amount expended at home would have given greater prominence to their city and so to their trade. Home advertising, as a rule, pays the best.

MACMAHON is administering the Government in France, on the same principle that governs the Queen in England,—that of devolving all responsibility for political measures on his Ministry. As a consequence, the De Broglie Ministry, have suffered defeat on what they insisted on making a governmental issue, in the face of requests to the contrary. Had they chosen to go, special responsibility might have been avoided, as the project to form a second legislative chamber is so manifestly unpopular that neither Government nor party can carry it with the present Assembly. It was mere foolhardiness, therefore, to insist on a vote, in a form that was certain to necessitate resignation, if defeat occurred. But MacMahon, unlike Thiers, does not allow himself to be involved in the defeat of his Ministry. He has summoned one of the defeated Ministers to form a new Cabinet, which has been done, partly out of the old, and partly with new material. It is not a brilliant Cabinet, although Magne, the Financial Minister, has a fair reputation in his special department. It is evidently but a transition Cabinet, and the questions, what shall permanently supplant it? The monarchists have blundered so sadly that the prospects of the Bonapartists are in the ascendant.

—Since the above was put in type, a telegram was received, announcing the failure of the attempt to form a new Cabinet.

THE diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which passed the House, is in the main, an improvement over preceding rates and arrangements, for the management of such offices. There is a slight advance in the compensation awarded our consular officers, as will be seen by referring to the following figures: The Consul General at Cairo, $4,000; Consul General at London, Paris, Havana and Rio Janeiro, $6,000; at Calcutta and Shanghai, $5,000; at Melbourne, $4,500; at Kanagawa, Montreal and Berlin, $4,000; at Vienna, Frankfort and Constantinople, $3,000; at St. Petersburg, Rome and Mexico, $2,000; the Consul at Liverpool, $6,000. All the other consulates are divided into seven classes, with the following salaries: Class 1, $4,000; class 2, $3,500; class 3, $3,000; class 4, $2,500; class 5, $2,500; class 6, $1,500; class 7, $1,000. Class 1 consists of Hong Kong and Honolulu; class 2 consists of the eight Chinese Consulates and Callao; class 3 consists of Manchester, Glasgow, Bradford, Havre, Matanzas, Tripoli, Tunis and Tangiers, Nagasaki and Osaka, Vera Cruz, Bangkok, Panama and Aspinwall, Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso; class 4 consists of Birmingham, Sheffield, Belfast, Singapore and Tunstall, Marsellies, Lyons and Bordeaux, Trinidad, de Cuba and Santiago de Cuba, Antwerp and Brussels, St. Thomas, Hamburg, Bremen and Dresden and Hakodadi. The other classes comprise a long list of consulates that will not, we judge, prove specially interesting to any. A more liberal allowance than heretofore, has been made for clerk hire, and salaries of interpreters.

THE terrible nature of the disaster resulting from the reservoir break, in Massachusetts, is more appalling, the more clearly the facts are developed. It bears some comparison to that at Sheffield in 1863. The latter was a more extensive and life-destroying disaster, but not more sudden, and entirely like, in its general features, that in Massachusetts. Pertinent to this subject is the report that the wall on one side of Troy Hill reservoir, in Allegheny, is unsafe. We do not mention this to alarm any, but that attention may be called to it, and danger averted by remedying the evil, if this may be done. The recurrence of such terrible disasters is of little importance, if they do not teach us to notice and remedy any defects, that make possible a similar disaster nearer home. We commend the warning contained in this reference to those directly interested.

PRISON REFORM.

The presence of a number of delegates in Convention at St. Louis, to determine what methods of reform may be introduced in the management of criminals, brings that much considered subject forward for renewed attention. The misfortune of this entire business is, that the exact object of prison incarceration is not well settled. Is it for punishment, or reform, or both? If both, where shall punishment end, and reformatory measures begin. To what extent should punishment be resorted to, and how may reformatory measures be made to co-operate? Can a general rule of punishment and reform be made of general application? These are questions very difficult to answer, and yet they are at the root of the entire issue. The fact that such a diversity of character, such varieties of crime, so many degrees of criminality, are represented in the persons sent to prison, makes it very difficult to devise elaborate rules for the government, with several specific ends in view, of such a mass of criminals. To be invidious is dangerous; to treat all alike is apt to engender evils, in that some will take advantage of kindnesses that will be rigidly appreciated by others. Some require elevating influences, while others need firm, and even harsh treatment.

Our Allegheny Workhouse, we think, may be accepted as a model institution, in which real reform is being steadily wrought out. From its operations, we incline to think that the first thought to be entertained is that of making such institutions self-supporting, and even remunerative. This involves wise business management, and method and order, without which no institution can be said to be well conducted. And where these exist, they exert a sound influence on the minds of the inmates. There is a moral effect in success; and the mere fact that an institution is prosperous, is not only known to the inmates, but exerts a cheering influence on their minds. The order, regularity and method essential to success also exert a proper influence on their minds. Industry may be set down as the second essential. It is a fact in society, and is illustrated everywhere, that industry contributes to sound health, orderly habit, and to a condition of mind that is free from the tendency to crime. It is well settled, from the experience of those incarcerated at the Workhouse, that regular hours, steady work, good, substantial food, and cleanliness, have restored health and sound bodily vigor to those who were much enervated by drink and bad habits. And it is well settled that a sound mind in a healthy body is the best safeguard against crime.

A prison adapted to money-making and successful labor, must be so constructed as to be in itself healthful. And the administration that will secure the best results, in the way of labor, will be kind and human. It is possible to take a kindly interest in all, without this degenerating into familiarity, or in any way impairing the discipline that should be maintained. It often happens that what is most yearned for, by those who are sent to prison, is sympathy and kindness. And even where prisoners are hardened, they can be touched sooner by kindness than by harshness. To this may be added the importance of enkindling hope. The Workhouse plan is to award to each prisoner a moderate task, and to pay for over work, at a rate that makes it an object to labor. The result, thus far, has been a very general desire to perform overwork, in order to have some money when the sentence has expired. These are very practical matters, but involve great benefits in the moral reformation of prisoners, while accomplishing the object of punishment. It seems very easy to copy the plan,—the only difficulty being to secure persons over such institutions who are possessed of the proper qualifications.

These several facts simply show that it merely needs what may be termed common sense, in the construction of buildings, and a proper spirit of humanity in the treatment of criminals, to make such institutions successful in the management and reform of prisoners. They need to be light, airy and cheerful. The prisoners should be regarded as human beings, and treated with consideration and kept properly employed. This done, and there is, in most persons, an innate sense of right, which, under proper circumstances, will assert itself. In the sense of humiliation, which prison life involves, and the increased bodily health, which moderate labor, and a proper prison regimen will bring, there is much that will help develop right sentiments, and proper principles,—the real object in what is termed prison reform. If this is plain and candid, it is, at least our opinion on this much mystified subject.

PERSONAL.

MERIDIAN (Mass.) has an Alderman named Hogshead.

PERE HYACINTHE is seeking a new dwelling place in Germany.

BEN. HILL, ex-confederate, says:—"We were more cheated than conquered into surrender." It is Jeff Davis' turn.

THE stone over Livingstone's grave, in Westminster Abbey, bears simply the inscription, "David Livingstone, 1873."

THE first winner of the Parepa Rosa scholarship, at the London Academy of Music, was a Miss Ann Elizabeth Bolingbroke.

GEN. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, United States Minister to England, will sail for England on Wednesday in the steamship Abyssinia.

BISMARCK and Count Moltke, says the *Siecle*, have taught France two lessons: the first of a lesson of taste, the second, a lesson of moderation.

A MR. STEPHEN MITCHELL, who was lately killed by accident at Moffat, Scotland, has left £70,000 for the establishment of a free library in Glasgow.

SPEAKING of General Butler's illness, a Washington scribe says: "Eighteen hours of laborious sin each day and six hours of troubled sleep demands forfeit.

PRINCE ORLOFF, the Russian Ambassador to France, has received a petition from the Russian colonists in Paris, asking the Czar to visit the latter city before returning to St. Petersburg.

LORD MASSEY has left the country, and the beauties who last year at Cape May grew sentimental under his influences will shed bitter tears of regret until another fraud appears to turn their heads again.

BISHOP CLARK, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Rhode Island, has issued a pastoral letter to the churches of his diocese calling upon them to take up contributions for the sufferers by the southern flood.

THE Roman Catholic Bishops of Glasgow, Scotland, and Hexham and Newcastle, England, have applied to the Prussian Government for leave to visit the Archbishop of Cologne in prison, but have been refused.

THE editor of the Chicago *Times* has been sued for libel by Ann Eliza, the nineteenth wife of Brigham, of Utah. Damages laid at $20,000. It is suggested by the Indianapolis *Sentinel* that as the *Times* man is a widower he might compromise with gentle Ann Eliza by marrying her. She is not gifted with many charms of person, but she can lecture, and a lecturing wife would be a handy helpmate for an editor in the event of a rainy day.

MAX ADELER thinks that the fuss between Mrs. Wales and Mrs. Guelph might be settled by having the two shot up through the floor of the dining room at the same moment, and then seated at a circular table.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Colfax has retired to private life, he is beginning to find that private life is even busier than public life. According to the South Bend *Tribune*, he has spoken in the past month in nine States. During the coming month he is to deliver three orations at college commencements, and has declined twenty others; and the Young Men's Christian Association of Cleveland have put off their anniversary exercises from May 14 to June 12, the only day he could promise to be with them.

A REPORTER of the St. Louis *Republican* who has been interviewing Dan Rice, was informed that the showman was a disinherited child and that his father's name was Daniel McLaren, a millionaire, who was a partner with John Jacob Astor in the first importation of tea to New York, "when the school children picked blackberries in Chatham street." His father, Dan is also reported as saying, was a soldier of 1812 and a prominent lawyer with Aaron Burr and Nelson Chase. He was also with De-Witt Clinton in the Erie Canal business. The reporter was filled chock full with other interesting matters confidentially imparted.

SAYS the *Watchman and Reflector*: Mr Murray's present attitude is honorable neither to himself nor to his office. Indeed it is an injury to the latter. It is lowering in men's mind a sense of its sanctity. It helps to make other pastors content with a very partial performance of their duties. "If Mr. Murray, why not I?" they may say. "If he can give the harvest season of the church to lecture tours and huge fees, why not I in my way? Ten dollars with me will go as far as $100 with him as an equivalent for a soul lost through neglect." The fact is there is no work so exalted, so engrossing, so far-reaching in its results, so ample in its rewards, so unspeakably tremendous in the consequences of its faulty doing as that of the minister of Christ. "Who is sufficient for these things?" is the proper exclamation for each of them, and all must despair were they not able to add, "Our sufficiency is of God" —a sufficiency sure to attend on humble, earnest fidelity.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A CARLOAD of live buffalo and elk recently made a transit of Iowa on their way to an Eastern park.

THE carriage owned by Lewis Cass fifty years ago is in use as a baggage wagon in Bay City, Michigan.

OF THE 260 criminals in the Iowa Penitentiary 239 admit themselves as intemperate, while twenty-one claim to have been temperate.

FOREIGN fire insurance companies received in Indiana $481,893 above all losses, and foreign life companies received $425,620 above their losses the past year.

AN old United States land patent was recently entered for record in Genesee county, Michigan. It was dated in October, 1825, and signed by Andrew Jackson.

THE wreck of the Ville du Havre reduces the Transatlantic Line from 55,544,360 francs to 50,821,706 francs; that of the Europe cost it a sum equal to 4,400,000 francs.

THE crusade in Manchester, Iowa, last Friday, came to an untimely end. The ladies were pelted with rotten eggs and the gentlemen attending them were assaulted, and the meeting broke up in general confusion.

ACCORDING to all accounts, those Mennonites who are coming from Southern Russia to settle in our Western Territories, are an industrious and thrifty people, just the kind to make the wilderness blossom like the rose.

MISS GRACE: "Why, cook, I declare! here comes the long lost tortoise Uncle Phillip gave us last year! And out of the coal cellar, of all places in the world!" "Lor', Miss Grace, is that the tortoise? Why, I've been a usin' of 'm all through the winter to break the coals with!"

WE once heard of a traveler at a hotel, who rose from his bed at night to examine the weather; but instead of looking out on the sky, he thrust his head through the glass window of a cupboard. "Bless me!" he muttered, "this is very singular weather. The night is as dark as pitch, and smells of cheese."

A VERY determined suicide was recently committed in Boston. A man hired a room and locked himself in. He then took laudanum, but not feelings its effects quick enough, attempted to hang himself with a curtain cord tied to a gas bracket. The bracket broke, and he then cut his throat with a penknife, and was quite dead when found.

A YOUNG GIRL, named Kate Curry, living near Galesburg, Ill., was recently noticed by an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, endeavoring to extricate a pet lamb that had got its foot fast in a cattle guard. In her anxiety to save her pet she did not hear the whistle of the engine. Just before the engine reached them the lamb was extricated and bounded away, but she was struck by the pilot of the engine and thrown some fifteen feet from the track. She was found with a deep gash in her head and in an insensible condition. Medical assistance being called, she soon recovered, and is now doing well.

"THE GIPSIES' HOLE"

Curious Relics of a Bygone Age.

From Switzerland, under date of April 16th, we have the following interesting communication:

'Ten minutes' walk from the railway station of Thayngen, in the canton of Schauhausen, Switzerland, and in the immediate vicinity of the railway, there is a cavern, commonly called Kesslerloch, which means "the tinkers," or rather, "the gipsies' hole." Two teachers of Thayngen, Messrs. Merk and Wepf, began to dig there last winter, hoping to find some remnants of a far bygone age. They found much more than they could even have dreamed of. Having dug about ten inches, they found a black stratum, humus and limestone, baked together, and beneath that a reddish one. Both strata contained an enormous number of objects, being clear witnesses of that cavern having been inhabited by several generations of troglodytes. The writer of these lines saw last week twelve chests full of those antiquities, and besides this the floor of three apartments strewed with the most valuable articles. Teeth of the mammoth, a tusk of the same animal, which, however, broke into splinters; bones of the urus or bison, of the hyena or the wolf, of the horse, the hare, &c., were found, some in a pretty petrified condition, others still showing the primitive structure. But the most valuable objects are knives and chisels, made of flint, needles, harpoons and other instruments made of reindeer bones, ornaments made of horn and smoothed charcoal. And last, but not least, polished bones containing engraved reindeer and horses, the heads of which are admirably well made, while the bodies are too long and too stiff. Many visitors have made their appearance from Switzerland, Germany and France, who have declared this spot to be one of the richest mines of this kind. The treasure will be divided between the two gentlemen and the museum of Schhaffhausen.

Another cavern, distant about two miles from the above mentioned one, has also been searched through, but the yield so far has been comparatively small.

THE NEW PEACH ENEMY.

The Devastation Among Nursery Stock—A Bushel and a Half of Bugs Gathered from One Nursery.

We briefly alluded, last week, says the Denton (Md.) *Union*, to the new enemy in our midst to the peach tree. The insect is a small black bug to be found on the peach twig, and near the bud, by the hundreds, varying in size, when seen through a magnifying glass, from a small speck to the dimension of a common garden pea. They are found from the egg state, without apparent life, in all stages of development up to the full grown bug. Almost every remedy has been resorted to by Mr. J. W. Kerr, in an adjoining town, to save his young peach stock, but so far without success. He has resorted to coal oil, a strong solution of tobacco, carbolic soap and various other remedies, which are effectual in destroying the bug, but which also destroy the tender bud of the peach. These remedies, although proving effectual in destroying the bug and at the same time killing the fruit, were abandoned last week and a force of workers dispatched to the nurseries for the collection of the bugs. The day's labor resulted in capturing one bushel of bugs, the exact amount being ascertained by actual measurement, which were placed in a fire and burned. The second day was spent in going over the same trees a second time, when another half bushel of bugs were gathered and burned. Such is their power of reproduction. Mr. Kerr thinks he had not gone over more than the one-twentieth part of his nursery of 83,000 peach stock, the largest portion of which he believes to be entirely destroyed by their depredations.

LILACS.

Nancy's Engagement to the Doctor.

They hung, heavy plumes of purple, over the little gateway in that bright afternoon—the 1st of June. A charitable breeze swept one scented bunch of bloom a bit aside, just out of the reach of a little brown hand that had a moment ago ruthlessly stripped off half its blossoms.

But the owner of the hand had already turned about, with a toss of her black curls and a flirt of her pink calico dress, that scared the butterflies, and before the branch swung back she was hastening up the trim garden path, and flinging back a sharp speech over her shoulder at a tall, sunburned young fellow who, with a vexed light in his eyes, stood in the gateway watching her.

"Oh, it don't matter what *I* think! Indeed, I don't think at all. You may take whom you like to the next May-day dance; you won't take *me*!"

It was such a pretty shoulder over which these words were cast, and there was such a rosy flush of anger on the round cheek half veiled in curls, that it is no wonder John Armitage took two or three steps in pursuit of the speaker; but he stopped, drew himself up with sudden pride, and said one reproachful word—

"Nancy!"

The one addressed wavered a little in her retreat, then resumed it with increased celerity.

"Will you stop and listen to me?" the young man queried, his rising indignation somewhat modifying his tone of appeal.

"No!" and the pink calico swept the myrtles on either side of the walk faster yet.

"Very well," was the angry response, as he who pleaded turned toward the gate. "But mark my words; you'll be sorry for this before these bushes here"—brushing the low sprays sharply aside—"are out of bloom! Now, good by."

Nancy, peeping from behind a curtain after his retreating figure, cried. Perhaps the soliloquy will tell why.

"Well, it's all over between us *now*, any way. It's his fault, too. He'd no business to take any one else to the May-dance when I couldn't go. I shouldn't wonder if he's gone down to Sarah Anderson's now. They'll be engaged next thing, and she'll throw over me then! He'll try to make me jealous"—here Nancy had a spasm of crying.

"See if I won't make him jealous first!"

The way she would do it became apparent the next afternoon, when, dressed in a jaunty blue suit that set off well her creamy complexion, dark curls, and tinted cheeks, she started for the village. The dainty blue parasol was lowered a little as she came to the pretentious block of buildings opposite the hotel, upon one of which hung the sign, "Dr. Miles Gray. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., from 3 to 5 P. M." But the face of the building was blank, and the office curtains lowered; so, with an impatient exclamation under her breath, Nancy went on to the post-office, where, getting no letter, she turned discontentedly toward home.

The Fates forbade her. She had not accomplished a quarter of the distance before the light roll of wheels made her turn her head and start perceptibly. In a moment more young Dr. Gray, whose natty top-buggy was the envy of all the men, and whose fascinating smile had won the hearts of all the women, had drawn up his horse at her side, had leaped to the ground, and had asked, eagerly,

"Miss Evans, may I have the pleasure of driving you home?"

The color brightened in Nancy's cheeks, the light in her eyes, as she assented with a charming smile; and in a moment they were slowly bowling along the road, and the blue ribbons were blown against the doctor's broadcloth.

Dr. Gray was young, handsome, not deficient in brains, with pocket-money enough to prevent him from being tragically earnest in his profession, and very much in love with the coquettish bit of womanhood by his side. As for Nancy, she was a little afraid of the gray eyes that could be quizzical as well as admiring, and of the smile that sometimes curled the corners of the black mustache. But Nancy was minus a lover just then, the doctor was a "catch," and so she laughed and chattered as the bay horse trotted along.

The farm-house came in sight too soon, and the doctor stopped midway in a speech to inquire,

"Won't you take a longer ride? It's such a beautiful afternoon!"

Nancy demurred, as in duty bound.

"I—don't know. I guess it must be—most tea-time."

The doctor laughed, and held his watch before her. It was precisely four.

"Oh, well, then—" began Nancy, somewhat confused. "But aren't these your office hours?"

"Confound my office hours!" commented the doctor to himself. Aloud he said, "I'm sometimes obliged to break through my office hours. I'm going now to see a—a patient on the outskirts of the town." So they drove on.

The "patient" could hardly have been in a critical state. The doctor leaning back in the carriage, let the reins lie loosely on the horse's back as they paced slowly through shady wood roads smelling of pines, while the warm breeze fluttered light curls across Nancy's arch black eyes, and the blue silk parasol had to be held up to keep the sun from her rose-bud of a face. The doctor had a lurking fear that Nancy was rustic and ignorant, but ah! she was so pretty!

How far they rode in this lazy way, wholly rapt in conversation, is not known. How far they would have ridden is uncertain, if Nancy had not sent a mischievous glance straight into the gray eyes, and inquired,

"Why, where does that patient of yours live?"

The Doctor laughed frankly, coloring nevertheless.

"I see you understand the 'ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain' pretty well, Miss Nancy. And now I don't dare to tell you what I was going to before you spoke."

"What was it?" queried Nancy, curious and conscious.

"It was," said the Doctor, bending his own face closer to the curl-shaded one at his side, "that I wish I had the right to keep you with me always. Miss Nancy, will you look at me—will you let me?"

It was well that the doctor did not guess why, amidst Nancy's bright blushes, her lip quivered and her eyes filled with tears. She had made up her mind to accept the doctor, but in this decisive moment the thought of John Armitage sent a pang, cruel in intensity, through her heart. Then came the memory of their yesterday's quarrel, and Nancy faltered, with a struggling smile,

"I—I don't know."

She did know when, in the late twilight, she and the doctor walked together into the dusky sitting room at home, where her father was dozing and her mother knitting, to ask their consent and their blessing.

"Dear me, said the good farmer, rubbing his eyes. "Two sech pieces of news in one day's cur'us hereabouts. I heerd on'y an hour sence that Johnnie Armitage is a-goin' to Texas to farm on his own account. I sorter thought, too, 't he an' Nancy fancied each other, but here she's wantin' to marry another man. It's cur'us!"

Nancy had taken her hand from the doctor's arm and had sat down in the window. She heard, mistily, comments and congratulations; she answered questions, laughed at jokes. She walked down to the gate with the doctor when he left, and stood there under the lilacs, his arm about her, replying to his tender talk; but when he was gone, leaving a farewell kiss on her lips, she rushed up stairs and threw herself on the bed in a perfect agony of sobbing that she could hardly stifle in the pillow.

The story of the next week is hackneyed. Such happenings are too common. Nancy came and went like the ghost of herself, but the whole village was gossipping over her engagement, and her evidences of trouble were ascribed to the "queerness of a girl just engaged." Little tired Mrs. Armitage ran over across lots one afternoon to tell the Evanses that John was going Monday, and she guessed he would manage to get over and bid them good-bye; and cried because her pet son was going away, and was cool and sharp to Nancy, evidently suspecting that she was the cause.

Perhaps light natures suffer most overwhelmingly. Often in those beautiful June days Nancy, all alone in some shadowy grassy place, with sunbeams shimmering above, would wonder in a dim, childish way if she should not "die when John went." Only one hope was left: John was coming to say good-by. Oh, if she could only let him know how it really was! But how could she? and she would lock down despairingly at the little gold circlet on her finger.

Sunday afternoon John finally came. Nancy, sitting in the parlor with the doctor, caught a glimpse of the well-known figure at the gate under the lilacs again. For a moment the room whirled around, and she was deathly white; then she rose mechanically, saying she must bid Mr. Armitage good-by, and went out to the doorway, where John was greeting her parents, and warding off the Newfoundland with a laugh.

"Yes," he was replying as Nancy came up, "they say there is a pretty good chance out there for a young fellow with health and energy—How do you do, Miss Nancy?—and I've always been enterprising; so I mean to try it."

Nancy stood pulling the rose-vines in pieces while for half an hour the others talked crops, politics and prospects. She could not have spoken for her life, though she longed to speak as a condemned criminal longs to ask mercy. Not once did John turn his obstinate auburn head to look at or speak to her, and at last he rose to go. He interrupted himself, while detailing particulars about grazing lands, to say "good-by" while he just touched her hand. If he had looked at her, the miserable pathetic look of appeal on her childish face would have gone straight to his heart; but he did not dare to look, and turning away abruptly, walked down the garden path with the garrulous old farmer hobbling by his side. Nancy had just time to escape her mother's eye by running up the stairs. She did not faint; but God forbid that girls should often know such misery as she suffered then! When she at last joined the doctor, as in duty bound, the stunned look in her face was pitiful. She "was not well," she said, in answer to his alarmed queries.

It was Nancy who proposed that they should go to church that evening. In the corner of the high old pew, with her veil hiding her face, she could at least be quiet, and one hour more of effort would have been insupportable. Mrs. Armitage was alone in her pew, and cried silently all through the service. Nancy's heart so went out to the poor woman that, when they met in the aisle, she pressed her hand impulsively, saying, in a quick whisper, "Mrs. Armitage, I'm so sorry for you!"

"I don't want any of your sorrow!" was the sharp response. "It's fine to talk; but you and I know well enough who's the cause of it all. One word from you would stop it now if you were 'sorry' enough!"

Poor Nancy! The clock was on the stroke of eleven that night when her lover finally took his leave, and she was free to pace the moon-lit sitting room from end to end with set lips and with glittering eyes. She did not cry. She felt as if she were going crazy, and in her desperation she did not care if she did. Hour after hour passed, and still she paced there, till her rigid face showed whitely in the first faint gray of morning. "Oh, *would* he go? *could* he go? would nothing happen to stop him?" Scarcely knowing what she was doing, Nancy slipped through the door, and hatless, trailing her dainty blue skirt through the dewy grass, ran across lots to the Armitages.

It was all still and dark and dewy. She heard the village clock strike three as she paused on the outskirts of the old-fashioned flower garden behind the house, and shrunk behind the hedge of blossomy lilacs, whose potent odor sickened her. Her mind was in a whirl. She did not know why she was there, or what she would do. She was in deadly fear lest some one should discover her, yet she could not go away. For half an hour she crouched there shivering-ly, never taking her eyes off John's window, but starting every time the curtain blew. Suddenly a step on the garden path startled her so violently that she scarcely could suppress a scream. It was probably some of the work people—oh, if they should see her! A hasty peep through the bushes showed her that it was worse than that; it was John himself, striding straight toward the gap in the hedge, and wearing a most unpropitious face. Nancy, in blind terror of discovery, crawled on her hands and knees close under the lilacs. He had passed, he was almost by, when a bird that Nancy had disturbed flew out with loud chirpings. One end of the loosened blue sash had caught on a stiff bough, and the color arrested his eye. Two strides brought him to the spot, and he stood with folded arms looking down at her a moment before his amazement found vent in the exclamation:

"Nancy!"

He had never seen such utter abandon and agony of shame as that with which the poor little maiden hid her face and cowered in the wet grass, with the cry,

"Oh, *what* shall I do? Don't speak to me! Go away!" and burst into a storm of tears.

For answer he gathered the little wet figure in his arms, smoothed the tumbled curls, tried to warm the icy hands, and did not dare to question, while he soothed her in his tenderest way.

"Take me home," said Nancy, as soon as she found strength to speak at all.

"I shall do no such thing," was the decided answer, as John's disengaged hand lifted her face so that he could see it, "till you tell me why you came. Nancy, I couldn't help hoping a little when I saw you here. Don't make me give it up! I thought my pride would support me through any thing, but I'm afraid it won't," he ended, sadly.

"I'm so glad it won't," breathed Nancy, in tones of heart-felt relief. "But somebody'll see us. Take me home, John, and I'll tell you all about it."

How different seemed the way home, with John at her side. But Nancy was in no hurry to "tell all about it." She only said, nervously, holding John's hand in both hers:

"Promise me you won't go away."

"Ah, but I want another promise first." Nancy looked back at the plumy hedge whose shelter they had left, and said, with a half smile, "You see the lilacs aren't out of bloom yet, John; and I am—sorry, as you said I'd be!"

"And the doctor?" asks the critical reader. Ah, Nancy is no model of Christian maidenhood. She is only a faulty young girl, erring and loving and suffering, playing her part in one of the tragedies that are played everywhere in the springs and autumns, in the time of snow-drifts as well as in the time of lilacs.—*Harper's Bazar.*

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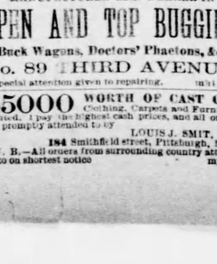

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 19, 1874.

There is no new feature to the money market, as compared with several days past. A moderate activity, but in a very narrow circle, is all that can be mentioned. Money has accumulated quite largely at the banks, and outside paper is being accepted, to a limited extent, and after close scrutiny. There is a remarkably small volume of paper offering, and this on a theory of keeping close to the shore. Just at this time paper that is meant to provide for a short business time. Deposits accumulate, and of these, considerable sums are understood to be ready for investment in mortgages or real estate.

We heard, in several directions, of orders of considerable amount being received at the Iron manufactories for higher class of work. There is a fair amount of work being done at mills of this class, but in the plainer and rougher kinds of work, there is, as is well known, a serious falling off in the amount of work being done.

The New York and Philadelphia stock markets showed a very decided decline, while gold remained about stationary.

An analysis of the Banking bill just passed by the Senate presents the following features: First, it relieves all national banks holding any reserve on account of their circulation, and instead thereof requires that they keep on deposit in the Treasury of the United States an amount of legal tenders equal to five per cent. of their respective circulations as a fund for the redemption of such of their notes as may be presented at the Treasury, and abolishes all other redemption except at the counter of the issuing bank. Second, it leaves the lawful reserve on all other liabilities other than that of circulation the same percentage as under existing laws. Third, it requires all national banks to retain and hold and count as much of their lawful reserve-fourth of all cash received as interest on the bonds deposited as security for circulation and public deposits. Fourth—It repeals all the restrictions on the amount of national bank notes to be issued. Fifth—It settles a disputed point—so will, the legal tender of United States notes, to the $382,000,000, and provides for the reduction from such maximum amount of increased bank circulation which may be issued under this act, until such reduction shall have reduced the maximum amount of outstanding United States notes to $300,000,000. Sixth—Section 9 of the act pretends to provide after July, 1878, for redemption of United States notes with four and one-half per cent gold bonds, dollar for dollar.

London advices report consols strong and American securities barely steady. The market however, is quiet, with money at the rate quoted yesterday. The following are the late prices: —Consols, money, 93¼@93⅝; account, 93⅝@93¾; twenty bonds, 1865, old, 107¾; do. do. 1867, 109¾@109¾; ten-forty bonds, 104¾; new fives, 104¾@104¾; Erie, 32¾; New York Central, 98½; Paris dispatches quote rentes at 59 92½. The following are the rates in Amsterdam:—Union Pacific Railway Shares, 25¾; Northwestern preferred, 53; Erie railway shares, 31¾; American securities firmer and higher.

The imports for the week were:—Dry goods, $1,612,139; merchandise, $5,911,730; total, $7,523,869.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5ixes—1881—coupons	121¾	121¾
5-20 1862	116	116¼
" 1864	1 6⅞	116⅝
" 1865	117⅞	117⅞
" 1865 new.	119⅝	120
" 1867—coupons.	120¾	120⅝
" 1868—coupons.	119⅝	119⅝
10-40's	104¼	104¼
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	115	115
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97⅝	98¼
Erie	30¾	31⅜
L. S.	98	98
M. S. & N.	1¾	1¾
C. C. & I. C.	19¾	19
St. Paul	32	32
Do. preferred	52	52
Michigan Southern	75¾	74⅝
Do. Central	75	75
North Western Common	42	40
Do. Preferred	69¾	63
Rock Island	95¾	95⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87⅝	87⅝
Pacific Mail	41⅜	41⅜
Western Union Telegraph	79¾	79¼
Ohio & Mississippi	22	22½
Union Pacific	38	38½
Toledo & Wabash	30¼	30¼
Harlem	128¼	128
Chicago and Alton	101	102
Adams Express	102	102¾
American Express	61¾	61¾
U. S. Express	61¾	61¾
W. Fargo & Co. Express	71	71¾
Quicksilver		24
Terre Haute	11¾	11¾
Panama		104
Fort Wayne		93¾
Merchants Union Express		15
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	26	26¾
Do. preferred	28	28¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Bid.
Penna. Central	48⅜
" scrip	100
Reading	36¾
United Cos. of N. J.	125¾
Oil Creek	6¾
Lehigh Valley	61
A. V. R. R 7-30	93
Central Transportation	49¾
Empire do.	54¾

NEW YORK, May 18, 1874.

The customs receipts were $331,000. The Treasury disbursements were $159 000. The specie engaged for shipment to-morrow amounts to $150,000. Money was active; loaned up to 5 per cent., and closed at 2@4; prime discounts 5@6⅛. Sterling was dull and heavy at 487@487¾ for sixty days, and 490@491 for sight. Gold opened and closed at 112¾, but sold down to 112¾, the only two prices all day. The carrying rates were flat to 3 per cent., closing at 2¾. The clearings were $38,000,000. State bonds were firm. Railroad bonds were fairly active, with a decline of 1@2 per cent. in Erie, Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern. Governments are steady. Stocks opened ½@¾ below Saturday's prices, and continued to decline, with occasional fractional recoveries until 2:45 P. M., when the decline reached ⅜@2¾ from the highest point of the day. At the final close the market became firm and recovered ¼@1 per cent. in the entire list. The leading fea ures of the day were Northwest, St. Paul Common, Western Union, Union Pacific, Wabash Pacific Mail and Lake Shore. The sales between ten and two o'clock were 170,000 shares, of which 49 000 were Western Union, 24 000 Union Pacific, 24,000 Lake Shore, 19 000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 St. Paul, 12,000 New York Central, 11,000 Northwest, and 9,000 Wabash.

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of Government securities:—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115; do of '64, 116¼; do of '65, 117⅜; do. new, 1865, 119⅝; do of '67, 120⅝; do '68, 120¼; new 5s, 115; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 98¾; Tennessee, old, 83; do new, 85¼; Virginia 6s, 55; do old, 36; North Carolina old, 21; do new, 12¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 50; Western Union Telegraph Co., 80¾; Quicksilver, 24; Adams Express, ex div., 102¾; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 71¾; American Express 61¾; United States Express, 66; Pacific Express 61¾; New York Central, 98¼; Erie, 30¾; preferred, 55; Hudson River, 128; Reading, 96¾; Michigan Central, 75; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 40¾; do preferred, 69¾; Rock Island, 95¾; New Jersey Central, 98; St. Paul, 31¾; do preferred, 50¾; Toledo & Wabash, 30¾; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre haute, 11; do preferred, 22; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 22½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65; Burlington & Quincy, 102; Lake Shore, 74¾; Panama, 104; Illinois Central, 96; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific, 83¼; Union, 84½; Hartford & Erie, 14¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Manufacturers' agents, importers and jobbers in pushed business until noon today. In consequence o the fun ral of Edwin Hoyt, after which time only a moderate business was accomplished. Cotton goods are in steady demand for reduced quantity, and prices ruled firm in first hands. Woolens are quiet, except be dered style and shirtings. 3,500 pieces of dome tic woolens and overcoatings will be sold at auction next Thursday.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 18, 1874.

ALE—Is unchanged: X, $8 ⅌ brl to city, and $9 to country; XX, $10. India Ale, $11. Half bbls in proportion.

APPLES—Continue to come in sparingly but the demand is meagre, as is always the case at this particular time, when prices are high; may be quoted at $6@7.50 ⅌ brl, according to quality and condition. New crop will probably be in the market about the last of the month.

ASHES—There is a fair demand but no change in rates, which have been little better than nominal for some time past.

APPLE BUTTER—Will soon be out of season, and the supply almost exhausted; we continue to quote at 70@80 ⅌ gallon.

BERSWAX—Continues dull but nominally unchanged, 2@23 cts ⅌ lb.

BEANS—There has been an increased demand recently, and this, together with diminished receipts, has caused a firmer market and better prices; we quote navies selling at $2.30@2.35, and fair to good medium at $ @2.15. The increased consumption may be attributed to the enhanced cost of potatoes, which are almost out of reach of the masses; however there is a very fair supply of Beans and no great advance can be expected.

BUTTER—The market has been very dull during the past week, and, as holders are all anxious to sell, and the demand very much curtailed, prices have declined fully 2 cents ⅌ lb; quotations may be fairly given at 10@15 for common to fair; 18@21 for medium to prime and 25 @ 26 choice. There was a little better inquiry on Saturday, in consequence of the cool weather, and some dealers reported an improvement in the market, but if so it will be of short duration, as the pasture is good and farmers and peddlers will be able almost of themselves to supply the market for some time to come.

BROOM CORN—There is a continued steady consumptive demand, and as the supply is light, the market is rather firmer, but prices remain as last quoted: common to good red, 6@6½; green, 7@8; hurl, 9@10. Manufacturers generally are carrying light stocks.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2.25@2.50 ⅌ dozen; No. 3, $2.50@2.75; No. 4, $3@3.25; No. 5, $3.25@3.50; No. 6, $3.50@3.75. Carpet Brooms, $4@4.25. Whisps, $1.50@1.75.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.

CORE—We have to record a continued dull and depressed market, with no change in prices to note, and, what is still worse, there is not much prospect at this writing, of any early change for the better; prices are nominal at $2 @2.50 per ton, delivered free on cars here, which, it is alleged, scarcely covers cost, and u less there is a reaction for the better, manufacturers will soon be obliged to shut down.

COPPER—Following are the card rates, which are reported by Peck & Co., Founders' Copper, 13 D. sheets and upward, 36c. Braziers' Copper, 10, 11 and 12 D. sheets, 38c. Tinners' Copper, 14 oz. and lighter, 40c; do under 8 in. diameter, 38c. Circles, 8 in diameter and over, 41c. Segment and Pattern Sheets, 38c. Sheathing Copper, 14 oz. and lighter, 48 c. Bolts, 38c.

CEMENT—Rosendale Hydraulic, quoted at $4.00@4.50. Laing and McKaslip's Keystone $2@2.50. Louisville, $2.50@3. Plaster, $2@2.50. Calcined Plaster, $1@4.00. Land Plaster, $3.25@3.50.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A No. 1.4-4 Sheeting, 11c. Nonatook, 10½c. Pittsburgh Family, 10c. Junista, 8. fine, 9½c. White Carpet Chain, fine, 30c. Colored, 36c. Cotton Batting, 16. Cotton Twine, 31.

CRACKERS—Water, 7. N. Y. Water, 7. Oysters, 7. Soda, 7. Soda Kraker, 7. Butter, 7. Boston Extra, 9½. Scotch Biscuit, 11½. Ginger Snaps, 11. Hard Times, 10. Graham, 7.

CORDAGE & BINDING TWINE—Manilla, inch in diameter and upwards, 17½ cents, ⅞, 18c; ¾, and 5-16, 18½c tarred rope and lath yarn, 17c and hay and lumber twine, 18. Sisal rope, ½ inch and 5-16 in diameter 17c, ⅜, 16½; ⅞ in. and upwards, 16; hay and spoke twine, 16½. Oil well drilling cable—Manilla, 20c. Sisal, 17c. Jute, bolt rope and yarn, 9c Sand pump rope, 17½.

CHEESE—The arrivals of new Ohio Continue fair, and the market is easier, to the extent of one-quence, and pr ces are a shade lower; we now quote new Ohio Double Factory, 12½@13; Single, 13@14. The stock of old is light and will soon be exhausted, hence prices are fully sustained 18¾@19 ⅌ gold. New York cheese has also been dull all Spring, but the supply is small and prices are without quotable change, ranging from 16@17.

CRANBERRIES—$8@9 ⅌ brl.

CANNED GOODS—There is perhaps an increased demand, but the market is well supplied and prices without quotable change. Peaches, 1 lbs, $2.25@3.00 Tomatoes, $2.25@2.50. Corn, $2.40@2.75, according to brand. In view of the scarcity of dry fruit, there should be an increased consumption during the next two months.

COUNTRY MEAT—Is light and scarce, and Clear Sides, especially, are in good demand and sell readily at quotations. Shoulders, 6@7 cents. Hams, 12@13. Clear Sides, 9@10. Packed quotations may be fairly given at 10@15 for common to fair; 18@21 for medium to prime and 25 @ 26 choice. There have been no sales on the Diamond on Saturday, in consequence of the cool weather, and some dealers reported an improvement in the market, but if so it will be of short duration, as the pasture is good and farmers and peddlers will be able almost of themselves to supply the market for some time to come.

BROOM CORN—There is a continued steady consumptive demand, and as the supply is light, the market is rather firmer, but prices remain as last quoted: common to good red, 6@8; green, 7@8; hurl, 9@10. Manufacturers generally are carrying light stocks.

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DRIED FRUIT—There is considerable inquiry for Apples and the supply, particularly of choice stock, is almost exhausted; may be quoted at 10@12 per bushel for fair to prime; 13@14 for choice. There have been no sales on the Diamond on Saturday, in consequence of the cool weather, and some dealers reported an improvement in the market, but if so it will be of short duration, as the pasture is good and farmers and peddlers will be able almost of themselves to supply the market for some time to come

HOME NEWS.

The Sunday Prize Fighters.

Peter McLarran and "Flatty" Boyle got their choice of fifty dollars and costs or ninety days to the Work House each, from Acting Mayor McMasters yesterday, for prizefighting on Sunday.

Letters Held for Postage, May 18, 1874.

Mrs. Mary Campbell, West Fairfield, Pa., 3c; Geo. Dickinson, La George, Mo., 3c; Kate Helly, Louisville, Ky., 3c; Moses Lummons, Brownsville, Pa., 3c; Thorton Malor, Sistersville, Va., 3c; Sarah A. Scott, Brandonville, Va., 3c; Harry Sellers, New Haven, Conn., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Distinguished Visitors.

During next week Prof. J. P. Wickersham, L. L. D., State Superintendent, and Prof. Robt. Curry, Ph. D., Deputy State Superintendent, will be in the western part of the State on official business, and in compliance with a previous invitation to visit our city, will spend a day or two in Pittsburgh before they return to Harrisburg. It is understood that during their stay they will visit the Central High School and perhaps some of the other schools.

Second Ward Election To-day.

An election will be held to day in the Second ward for a member of Common Council to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of D. W. C. Carroll, Esq.

On Friday next elections will be held as follows: In the Second ward, to fill the vacancy in Select Council occasioned by the death of Col. Phillips. In the Seventh ward for a Select Councilman, to take the place of David Reed. In the Sixteenth ward, to choose a man to occupy "Roly" Smith's seat, and in the Thirtieth ward to fill the gap caused by the removal from the city of G. A. Brown.

The Leetsdale Camp Ground.

The Leetsdale camp meeting board of managers on Saturday last visited Mt. Sewickley, to make arrangements for the coming season. The old camp-ground is situated about a mile from Leetsdale, on the Fort Wayne road. The grounds were found to be in perfect order, being in charge of a man whose duty it is to see that the grounds are kept constantly in good condition. The managers decided to erect a chapel thirty-four by fifty feet in extent, and also to provide for a tent of equal dimensions. The grounds are to be surrounded by a fence, and it was also decided to charge visitors an admission fee. The board is to meet again on the 6th prox. to complete arrangements for opening the meeting on the 18th of August.

Temperance Alliance.

The Temperance Alliance held a regular meeting yesterday morning. Some discussion was had in regard to the holding of a county convention, but it was resolved not to hold one at present.

The following was adopted:

Inasmuch as the ladies of the W. C. T. U. have resolved to call a State convention, to be held in this city in the month of June, and extend an invitation to all the friends of temperance to join with them, therefore we recommend that the Alliance accept the invitation, and join with the women in the call as of our State, instead of calling a convention for Western Pennsylvania.

No further business of importance was transacted.

Resolutions on the Death of Miss Lizzie Crooks.

At a meeting of the teachers of the Sixth avenue U. P. Mission Sabbath School held on Friday evening, May 15th, the following resolutions in reference to the death of Miss Lizzie Crooks, a devoted and faithful teacher in said school, were unanimously adopted;

WHEREAS, It hath pleased God in his all-wise providence to call our beloved sister and fellow worker, Miss Lizzie Crooks, from the scene of her earthly labors to her heavenly rest; therefore,

Resolved, That we will ever cherish in fond remembrance her many virtues and her ardent devotion to every duty—her earnest labors in the sabbath school and in other christian work, her christian sympathy among the needy, her christian counsel and words of cheer, and above all her godly life, leave behind her tender memories not soon to be forgotten by those whose privilege it was to be associated with her.

Resolved, That in this loss we recognize a call from Heaven to each of us "to work while it is called to-day," and we will endeavor to profit by it by imitating her example and seeking to do more faithfully our God-appointed work.

Resolved, That we tender to her afflicted family our sympathy in this hour of sad bereavement, while we at the same time would rejoice with them in the confident assurance that she hath "gone to be with Christ which is far better," and that now she mingles with the white robed throng who serve Him day and night in His temple.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the school and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

T. H. RABE, Supt.,
MISS E. L. NEELY, Sec'y.

Resolutions similar in purport to the above have also been adopted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which deceased was a Vice President, by the teachers of the Grant Public School, and by the United and Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath Schools' Teachers' Union.

A SOHO SENSATION.

A Little Shooting Affair Last Evening.

The pistol is becoming most fearfully popular hereabouts. Last evening, about six o'clock, a sensation was created in Soho by a woman shooting at a man, but, fortunately, not doing any serious injury. The exact origin of the difficulty is not known. Some time ago a woman named Lizzie Butterfield, of McKeesport, sued a man named Scott before Alderman McMeasters. Last evening she was passing through Soho, when she espied the individual in question, and she fired at him, the ball grazing one of his ears, but doing no injury. The woman managed to elude arrest.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.

He Attempts to Shoot an Officer and Cuts Another.

Last evening, between seven and eight o'clock, Michael Hunt got upon a spree, and at Penn avenue and Twentieth streets became pugnacious and threatened to lick every body in the ward. Officer McGinty came up shortly after and attempted to take the fighting Mike into custody. But Hunt had no notion of going and drew a revolver upon the officer, who succeeded in knocking it out of his hands as he was cocking it. He wrapped for assistance, and Officer Geo. Hunt made a desperate battle, and drew a knife, cutting the last officer in the hand, nearly severing one of his fingers. After much trouble Hunt was lodged in the Twelfth ward lock-up, from whence he will be taken for a hearing before Acting Mayor McMasters this morning, when a charge of felonious assault will probably be preferred against him. Mike Hunt is employed as a watchman at the Young Men's Home.

CLAIMS AGAINST A RAILROAD.

Suits to Recover $218,151.66 from the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Five suits to recover money due for work done were instituted yesterday in the Prothonotary's office against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. The plaintiffs are F. W. Martin and G. A. Worth, of this city, doing business as Martin & Worth. One of the suits is instituted by Martin & Worth, three by G. A. Worth for use of Martin & Worth, and another by F. W. Martin for use of the firm. The plaintiffs, it seems, contracted with the railroad company to do certain work on the Sligo and Bennett branches of the A. V. R. R. They have been paid certain sums on the work done and still claim a balance due them of $218,151.66. The Sligo branch extends from Lawsonham to Sligo furnace in Clarion county, and the plaintiffs claim that the amount due them for work done on it is $24,183 21. The other suits are to recover the balance due for work done on the eastern, western and middle divisions of the Bennett branch extension, as follows: Western division, $38,878.05; middle division, $41,252 10; on the eastern division two claims, one for $32 351 92 and the other for $28,999.48.

SEVERELY INJURED.

What Comes of Jumping from a Train While in Motion.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named Conrad Zwickel, and his apprentice, a boy named Smith, who had been engaged putting up an iron fence around the Workhouse, boarded a freight train on the West Penn Railroad, on its way to Allegheny city. After going a short distance, they were notified to get off the train, as it was against the rules of the company to carry passengers on the freight cars. As the train did not check up, young Smith jumped off and landed on *terra firma* all right, but Mr. Zwickel jumped a few seconds later, and was not so fortunate. He was thrown into a gully or run, some distance below the track, and was rendered insensible. The train was stopped, and he was taken on board and carried to Allegheny, and thence to his home on the corner of Chestnut and O'Hara streets, and Dr. Hamilton summoned, who found that he had received several severe wounds on the head, a fracture of the left fore arm, dislocation of the left shoulder, and a severe bruise on the left thigh.

His injuries are not believed to be of a dangerous character.

MORTUARY RECORD.

Deaths Last Week in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

The number of deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday last, as reported by Dr. Snively to the Board of Health, was sixty five. Of this number twenty six were males, thirty-nine females, sixty-four white and one colored. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption, 5; scarlet fever and pneumonia, each 7; convulsions and meningitis, each 6; bronchitis, 4; cerebritis, cerebro spinal meningitis, old age and premature birth, each 2; accident, drowning, burning, fall, atelectasis, cerebral apoplexy, congestion of brain, softening of brain, cancer, cholera infantum, morbid dentition, emphysema, acute enteritis; puerperal fever, acute gastritis, valvular disease of the heart, her naturia, measles, metro-peritonitis, pleuritis, and whooping cough, each one. Of the above there were under 1 year, 14; from 1 to 2 years, 10; 2 to 5 years, 7; 5 to 10, 2, 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 7; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 1: 80 to 90, 1.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

There were twelve deaths in Allegheny city last week as follows: Consumption, 2; scarlet fever, 1; still born, 1; Bright's disease, 1; congestion of brain, 1; tubercular meningetis, 2; child bed fever, 1; accident, 1; febris typhoides, 1; The ages were as follows: Under one year, 3; from one to five, 3; from ten to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 1; from thirty to forty, 3 from fifty to sixty, 1. Males, 7; females 5; all white

DAYLIGHT TRAGEDY.

A Man Murdered in a Shop on Liberty Street.

The Cause of the Affray—The Dead Man the Aggressor—Escape and Surrender of the Murderer—Why He Shot His Victim—The Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

Yesterday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, the people who do business and who reside in the neighborhood of Barker alley and Liberty street were startled by the report that a tragedy had been committed in their midst—that a man had been murdered in cold blood. The report spread rapidly through the city, and excitement for a time ran very high. The facts as gathered by our reporter are about as follows: For some time past, a man named John Tracy, a marble polisher by trade, whose home is supposed to be in Buffalo, New York, and a man named John Callahan, who follows the same occupation, have been at emulty. The trouble grew out of a dollar, which, it is alleged, that Callahan borrowed from a man last fall and which was never paid. Tracy bore the reputation of

BEING A QUARRELSOME MAN,

and it is said that upon every occasion, when chance offered, he would endeavor to pick a fight with Callahan. On Saturday afternoon Tracy went to the shop where Callahan is employed, the marbleized slate mantel works of Messrs. L. H. Smith & Co., No. 197 Liberty street. Here he tried to get a dollar, but did not succeed in getting it. He left, making divers threats. That same evening, Tracy again met Callahan in a saloon on Anderson street, near the bridge, in Allegheny, but the combatants were parted by friends. Yesterday afternoon Tracy again appeared at the shop where Callahan is employed and commenced to quarrel with him. Tracy, after calling Callahan sundry epithets, invited him into the yard to have a fight. Callahan refused, when the two men met, almost simultaneously, and a scuffle ensued. Callahan was got down by Tracy, and the former shouted with pain, when the men in the shop parted them. The foreman, Mr. Arnold, was about taking Tracy down stairs, when he picked up a half of a brick, and was about to fling it at Callahan. The latter, in the meantime, as Tracy was about to hurt the miss lie, fired a shot from a revolver, which he had procured, the bullet of which passed across the abdomen of the murdered man, but did him very little harm. Callahan again cocked the weapon and fired a second shot. This time, with fatal effect.

THE BULLET HAD ENTERED THE HEART.

Tracey stepped back and as he was walking out of the door, said, "I am shot." He managed to get down stairs, and turn the alley. He came back and had got again to the front of the store of Messrs. J. A. Graff & Co., in the second story of whose building the affray occurred. Mr. Graff noticed the man staggering, and as he was about to drop he caught him under the arms and carried him into the store, where, in about five minutes after, he expired. After shooting, the revolver, a small seven chambered pistol, was taken from the murderer and he allowed to escape. He went to his boarding house, Mrs. Anderson's, No. 60 Federal street, Allegheny, where he told what he had done, and shortly after he went to the marble works of Messrs. Beggs & Lindsay on Anderson street, where he made known the occurrence. He and a man named Thomas Henchy, employed by Messrs. Beggs & Lindsay, went to the Allegheny Mayor's office, but not finding that official in, they came to Pittsburgh, where

CALLAHAN GAVE HIMSELF UP.

He entered the Mayor's office greatly under nervous excitement. He met Clerk Hartzell, to whom he surrendered himself, holding up his hands, saying, "I did it: I came to give myself up." Callahan was taken into custody and confined in the Central station. He seemed to suffer great mental agony.

CORONER NOTIFIED.

As soon as the man had died, Mr. Graff sent word to the proper authorities, and Coroner Mullin was immediately notified to hold an inquest. He responded very promptly, and at half past two o'clock the body was at the Station House, the jury empanneled and sworn, and the inquest commenced. Diamond alley and Smithfield street is in the vicinity were crowded with anxious spectators, who had gathered there from mere curiosity to get a glimpse of the dead body of the murdered man and the murderer, who was then confined within. A large posse of police, however, was upon the scene, and the mass of curiosity seeking humanity was kept back. Officer Galley, the lock up day turnkey, had his hands full attending the door, but he managed well, only allowing witnesses and reporters to enter the prison walls.

THE TESTIMONY.

After the usual preliminaries, the inquisition commenced, and the testimony adduced will be found below:

Thos. Henchy, sworn—Am a nailmaker by trade; am at present working for Beggs & Lindsay, marble workers, Anderson street, Allegheny; have been deceased two or three times; saw him last on Saturday evening at the shop; know John Callahan; know him about two years; he is a marble polisher; he got me to go to places he worked at in Pittsburgh, I believe for a Mr. Smith; I was not present at the shooting; Callahan and deceased had some trouble on Saturday last, when Mr. Callahan and I were

PLAYING A GAME OF BILLIARDS

in Jones' saloon, or Anderson street, Allegheny, near the bridge; when the deceased came in. Callahan had gone to the bar to get a drink, and I remained at the table; heard a muss in the bar room and I ran out; it was but a short distance from the table; Callahan and deceased had clinched; we got them apart—Mr. Jones and I; I told Tracey he ought to be ashamed to be picking at Callahan all the time; he said he would lick him every place he came across him, and would be prepared to lick me too; we met deceased Sunday morning; I told him to be satisfied and have no more trouble; Mr. Callahan does not want to hurt a hair on your head; call it square, like a gentleman. This morning deceased came to me in the shop; he said, didn't Callahan say he had the best of it on Saturday evening; I said yes; I am acquainted with Callahan;

TRACY SAID I'LL LICK YOU

and him too, and asked me out in the yard to fight; I said no; it doesn't suit a workingman; I said, you know my friend, and I asked him what good it would do us; he said he would get satisfaction out of him. This was between nine and ten o'clock; deceased was sober; the men in the shop asked me if he hadn't asked me out to fight; I said yes; they said he would "put a head" on me; Tracy left after the conversation; I first saw him on Saturday. Have heard he was a hard character; understand he was a marble polisher; don't know what originated the trouble.

Alvin W. Day, sworn—Am an enameled slate mantle polisher at No. 197 Liberty street; L. H. Smith & Co.'s; first saw deceased on Saturday last at two o'clock; do not know his name; heard it was Tracy; Callahan worked in the shop and the man came in and asked him for a dollar; Callahan said he hadn't got it, but would get it if he could; he tried to get it but no one had it; then Tracy told him he had better pack his trunk and leave town; Callahan asked him who would make him leave town, and Tracy said he would; the man then walked out of the place; this afternoon, about half past one o'clock, the same man came in; he spoke to the prisoner and

ASKED HIM TO COME DOWN STAIRS;

Callahan told him to go away, he did not want to talk to him; they then walked towards one another and clinched and commenced to fight; deceased got the prisoner down and he got loose from him; he then sprang up and drew the pistol; deceased advanced again and he shot him; he fired two shots before we could take the pistol from him; James McCowan and myself took the pistol from Callahan; it is a small revolver of seven chambers, made by the U. S. Arms Company; the wounded man walked down stairs; I never saw the deceased till last Saturday; deceased said he has shot me; Callahan, I believe to be a peacable man; I worked seven weeks with him; but two shots were fired; three barrels were discharged out of the revolver; Callahan worked in Allegheny; have heard Callahan talk about deceased and he

SEEMED AFRAID OF TRACY,

and said he would watch for him.

Henchy was re-called, when he testified that Callahan said he was afraid of the deceased.

Witness resumed.—The men both advanced to one another simultaneously; no words had passed between them; deceased asked Callahan down in the yard, and said he wanted to see him; do not know the character of the deceased; believe Tracy would have whipped the prisoner as he is the strongest.

James McGown, Sworn.—Work at Smith's marble works; am a marble cutter; this trouble commenced last November; the men worked in Beggs & Lindsay's in Allegheny; it originated about a dollar he borrowed from a man named Frank McCue; Tracy claimed the dollar was due him; he wanted the dollar, and Callahan wouldn't pay him; Tracy sued him and Callahan left town till about the first of March last, when he came back; Tracy left town about the 1st of February; I first saw him again last Friday evening; he spoke to me at the corner of Robinson and Federal streets, Allegheny. Witness then detailed the conversation in the shop between the parties as given by previous witness. Tracy said to Callahan,

YOU'D BETTER LEAVE TOWN,

or you'll be sent for; Callahan wanted to know who would send for him; Tracy said, "I will;" Callahan said, "It would take a better man than you to do that;" Tracy said, "That settles it." He then gave the details of the fight as above stated. Tracy, when he had the prisoner down, was biting him, and Callahan cried out in great pain. Deceased had him by the groin, and was biting him in the shoulder; they were separated, and Callahan ran behind the stove; saw him have the pistol; caught hold of his wrist, but he succeeded in firing two shots before Mr. Day took the pistol from him; think both shots took effect; the man was facing him when the shots were fired;

ONE OF THE SHOTS

out of the pistol, was fired before dinner; Callahan was not in the habit of carrying a pistol; he carried it because he was afraid of deceased; Callahan fired a shot to frighten me; the bullet lodged in the wall; he wanted to shoot again when Mr. Day came in; Callahan said nothing about Tracy or being afraid of him; think his name is John Tracy; he is a desperate character; believe he lives in Buffalo; think Tracy came to Pittsburgh on Friday last; he has been in this city before.

Thomas Henchy was again recalled and stated that Callahan came to Allegheny to him and told him he

HAD DONE THE KILLING,

and wanted him to go with him, as he was going to give himself up.

Mr J. A. Graff, sworn.—About one and a half o'clock I was standing at my door, No. 197 Liberty street; I heard a rumpus up stairs, but paid no attention to it, but thought the marble was falling; a few minutes after, saw the deceased come around the corner of the alley, and supposed him to be a drunken man; he came tottering toward me and said he was shot; he turned in the shop and he and me and dropped; I caught him under the arms and tried to hold him up; I asked who had shot him; he named some one, but I could not understand what he said; I asked him again, but he seemed past speaking; I thought the man was dying and we took him inside of the store and laid him down on the floor; he lived about five minutes after, but never spoke.

THE FOREMAN'S TESTIMONY.

C. F. Arnold, sworn.—Am foreman in Smith's shop, on Liberty street; Saturday afternoon, this man Tracy was there; he had some conversation with Callahan which I did not hear; he asked me for a dollar and I told Callahan I could not give him any money till we paid off at five o'clock; he asked several others but did not get it; Tracy then went toward the door, and made the remark, "If Callahan wanted to live in this country he had better pack his trunk and leave town;" Callahan asked him, "who would make him leave town and what for;" Tracy said, "the would do it;" don't know what Callahan said in reply—believe it was, "the wasn't man enough to do it;" that was the last I saw of Tracy till this afternoon, about half-past one o'clock; I was making some new drawings back of Callahan's work bench; heard some epithets called; Callahan said he did'nt want to talk to Tracy; after the remark was made I went into the back shop and then

SAW TRACY ADVANCE

towards Callahan and threaten him; he made a motion as if to strike and Callahan took a piece of rub-stone in his hand at the time; Callahan said two or three times "stay away; I want nothing to do with you;" before I got to them they had clinched, and were rolling on the floor; Callahan cried with pain, that Tracy was biting him; we pulled them apart; as I was trying to push Tracy towards the door, he got a half of a brick in his hand, and swung himself around to throw it, when the

SHOTS WERE FIRED;

It was then too close for me, so I let go of Tracy; I was only a little way from deceased when he was shot; after the shooting Tracy walked out and down the alley; never saw Tracy till last Saturday; Tracy bears a bad reputation; Callahan is a quiet man; not quarrelsome; believe Callahan formerly lived in Boston; he was not addicted to drink.

THE POST MORTEM

Dr. McCoy, the City Physician was then called to the stand and testified as follows as to the wounds. Made an examination of the body of John Tracy, now lying dead; found a bullet wound over the third rib, one inch to the left of the line of the breast bone; on probing the wound, I found the ball had entered the cavity of the chest, and had likely severed the large vessel of the heart, causing death, I should judge, from internal hemorrhage; there was also a little wound a little to the right of the navel; the bullet glanced off and did not injure him; there were abrasions on the body as if received in a scuffle by kicks; the second shot, which penetrated the breast, caused death; the other wound would have been fatal if the ball had entered the abdominal cavity.

This closed the testimony.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then, after a short deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

"That John Tracy came to his death on Monday, May 19th, at No. 197 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, from a wound from a pistol shot fired by John Callahan, and the jury further say, that in their opinion the shooting was justifiable."

THE PRISONER.

The man who did the shooting, John Callahan, is twenty-six years of age, and is married, having a wife and child residing in Boston, Mass. He has the appearance of being of a quiet, sober temperament. He is smooth-faced, rather prepossessing in appearance, of brownish complexion, spare built, and is five feet five and seven inches in height. He seems to regret exceedingly the occurrence, and says he never carried a deadly weapon in his life till yesterday morning, when he heard that the deceased was looking for him to kill him. He was afraid of him, as he knew him to be a desperate character. He had tried hard to evade Tracy, but he had followed him even to the shop and he was driven to desperation. All who know Callahan speak of him in the highest terms. He is certainly very genteel in his bearing and very polite in his manners, and his general demeanor can not help but draw sympathy in his favor. A charge of murder has been preferred against him, and he has been remanded to jail. Callahan as above stated, boarded with Mrs. Anderson, No. 60 Federal street, Allegheny; is a native of Ireland, and claims Boston as his home.

THE DEAD MAN

Since the above has been written, from papers found in possession of the dead man, it is believed that his real name was Edward S. Tracy, and resided at Canton, Ohio, as letters from that city, were found in his possession. He was also in correspondence with a young lady in Allegheny, from whom a number of letters were found in his pockets. Tracy was apparently about thirty-five years of age. His remains were taken to Williams' undertaking establishment, No. 140, Fifth avenue extension. Coroner McCallin has telegraphed to his friends in Canton, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record at the County Recorders office on Friday and Saturday last, the 15th and 16th inst.,

Jared B. Wallace et ux. to Mrs. Elizabeth Musgrave, April 8, 1874, tract of land in Keller township. Price $1....Benjamin Musgrave to Mary B. Wallace. April 8, 1874, same as above. Price $1....The city of Allegheny to Elizabeth Mehen, June 18, 1873, lot in Mifvale borough. Price $750....Robert Shaw to James Stratton, Oct. 23, 1872, lot of ground in McKeesport. Price $550....Fred Kayser to Michael J. Coan, Oct. 4, 1873, lot of ground in Kilbuck township. Price $385....John H. Hare to H. H. Geyer, March 17, 1873, all the perpetual lease of that certain lot of ground No. 31, on Chestnut street, in Eighth ward, Pittsburgh. Price $221.60....Magnus Pflum to Bernhardt Pflum, February 5, 1874, tract of land and lot of ground No. 96 Washington street, Pittsburgh. Price $1....John McMasters to Henry Wilhelm, thirty six lots of ground in Eighteenth ward. Price $7,200....Caspar Negley et al. to Peter's German Methodist church, October 20, 1871, quit claim to lot of ground on Franksown road, Pittsburgh. Price $1....Mary Lonkner to Hettie T. Beltzhoover, April 11, 1874, lot of ground on Penn avenue, in Twelfth ward, city. Price $5,000, and the assumption of mortgage on the premises to be paid by the grantee, and the further sum of $5,000....Joseph K Cubbage to James H. and Wm. W. Scott, April 30, 1874, lot of ground in Chartiers borough. Price $14,045....Catherine Farrow et al. to Charles K. Farrow, May 9, 1874, interest in eighteen lots of ground in the Thirteenth ward, city. Price $8,000....Catherine Farrow et al to George K. Farrow, May 9, 1874, interest in eighteen lots of ground in Thirteenth ward, city. Price $7,900....George G. Farrow et ux., et al. to Catherine Farrow, May 9, 1874, interest in certain lots of ground on Reed street, city. Price $8,000....Catherine Farrow to Maria Y. Barrett, May 9, 1874, interest in nineteen lots in Thirteenth ward, city. Price $7,850....John Victory to Wm. Victory, December 27, 1873, lot of ground in Chartiers township. Price $500....W. J. Langfitt to David Cornelius, February 28, 1874, two lots in Bellevue borough. Price $875....Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad Company to Henry Bockstoce, April 15, 1874, lot No. 1 on Bockstoce plan in Castle Shannon. Price $1,000....James S. Richardson to Catherine Kleinstanber, May 14, 1874, two lots adjoining borough of Birmingham. Price $1,....Chas. Kleinstanber to Jas. S. Richardson, May 14, 1874, same as above. Price $1,60....Edmund Spahr to Margaret Sweany, February 18, 1873, lot of ground in Twentieth ward, city. Price $1,600....Chas. M. Bailey to John Fite, October 1, 1872, half lot of ground in McKeesport. Price $750....John Fite to Chas. M. Bailey, March 31, 1874, same as above. Price $1,300....Peter Moegerle to Wm. Eurensing, April 6, 1874, lot of ground in Fourteenth ward. Price $2,600....Christian M. Herrman to Thos. D. Davis, May 7, 1874, lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny, Franklin street, 24x129 feet. Price $2,700....George Erdner to Lewis Eisesser, Aug. 20, 1873, lot in Fifth ward, Allegheny, Page street, 25x160 feet. Price $1,283....Wm. M. Grace to T. P. Hershberger, Dec. 1, 1873, interest in two lots, Thirty-sixth ward. Price $500....Wm. L. Kennedy to George K. Kennedy, May 12, 1874, land in South township. Price $1....George K. Kennedy to W. L. Kennedy, similar transfer. Price $1....Wm. L. Kennedy et al. to Mary Kennedy, May 12, 1874, same property. Price $1....Jno. Ganster to Geo. Mecure, Sept. 17, 1873, lot in Etna borough. Price $400....Mary C. Engel to Giacomo Ross, May 8, 1874, lot in Lower St. Clair township. Price $1,000....Thomas Mellon to Anna Aheru, May 7, 1874, lot and frame house, Wall street, Twenty-first ward. Price $1,200....Geo. Erdner to John B. Chambers, Aug. 29, 1873, lot Fifth ward, Allegheny, Page street, 60x160 feet. Price $3,000.

ABOUT A LITTLE GIRL.

The Father Runs Away with It—The Mother Recaptures It—Suits in the Courts of Two States.

Last week a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out by Mr. A. J. Hagan, of this city, on behalf of his sister, Mrs. Reynolds, to compel her husband, J. F Reynolds, to bring into Court the body of their daughter, Fannie Reynolds, a little child four years of age. The matter was at the time referred to in our Court proceedings. Mr. Hagan states that Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have not been for a good while past living in the most happiest degree of domestic contentment, and that on Tuesday last Mr. Reynolds took his little daughter from the house in which they were living on Fourth avenue, and disappeared. Mrs. Reynolds sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and keeping a close watch discovered that her husband had left on Friday night for Steubenville. In company with Mr. A. J. Hagan, her brother, she started for that place, and, getting on the trail of her husband, found him down the river in a skiff to Mingo Station, and thence to the Brook county (West Virginia) poor house, where it is said the child was found, its father having left it there. They started to return, and Mr. Reynolds followed them to Steubenville, and taking out a writ of *habeas corpus* there, the child was at once brought into Court. The Judge took his recognizance and fixed the hearing for to-morrow. In the meantime the child was placed in the custody of Mr. J. Hagan, of Steubenville, the mother remaining with it awaiting the hearing. Reynolds returned to Pittsburgh, and at eight o'clock Sunday evening appeared at the house where the formerly lived with his family, No. 92 Fourth avenue, and demanded admittance. The house at the time was in charge of two sisters of Mrs. R., who were taking care of an invalid sister-in-law, and they sent word to Mrs. Hagan. It appears that Mrs. Reynolds had made an information against her husband for surety of the peace and an officer was hunted up who arrested him and lodged him in jail where he is at present awaiting a hearing, and at the present writing has not obtained bail. Mr. Reynolds claims that he is the injured party, and that his wife not only unjustly left him, but treated him badly. The child, he alleges, was not left at the county poor house, but at a farm house where he says it would have been well taken care of, until the difficulty was settled.

The Liquor Men and the Coming Convention.

Those interested in the liquor business are invited to attend a special meeting to be held at Maltby Hall, this afternoon, at two o'clock, for the purpose of making preparations for the coming conventions. See notice in another column.

French, China, White or Decorated.

If you want the best, go to R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street. ws

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penedlings of Passing Events.

The pistol is too popular.

Ruffianism continues rampant.

Three shooting affrays yesterday.

Overcoats came in handy again yesterday.

Coroner McCallin held two inquests yesterday.

May changes are as sudden for cold as they were for heat.

Policemen are the objective points of the Penn avenue "plug uglies."

Many handsome improvements are being made in the Allegheny Cemetery.

Valentine Guentling, a Seventh ward, Allegheny, constable, while at work on a ladder in a grape arbor in the rear of Mangold's drug store on Troy Hill yesterday, fell off and was considerably cut about the head, Dr. Easton attended him.

Charlie Fetterman, who so suddenly disappeared on Saturday, turned up all right yesterday morning and claimed the five hundred dollars reward offered for his recovery. His parents were overjoyed at his reappearance. Charlie has some idea of his money value now.

A first class dwelling house of 12 rooms in complete order, is offered for sale. The situation, No. 260 Penn avenue, is so eligible and central that if not required for a dwelling house it would be a good investment for any purpose of business. See advertisement in "For Sale" column.

Joseph Walton & Co. have issued a circular to their coal diggers stating that as the time is near at hand when they will reduce the number of men in their employ, they will drop such hands as do not patronize the company stores, and those who do will be kept us long as possible.

Coroner McCallin last evening concluded the inquest in the case of the infant found dead in a quarry on Cliff street. Dr. Dalley gave it as his opinion that the child was born alive and came to its death by strangulation. A verdict in accordance was rendered. No new facts were developed.

On Saturday the Street Committee decided to reduce the cost of improving Locust street by increasing the grade between Boyd and Chestnut, to twelve feet instead of ten feet to the hundred, and making it eight feet to the hundred from Chestnut to Magee street, thus saving a greater part of the heavy cut.

A woman yesterday applied to Secretary McGunnigle, of the Allegheny Poor Board, for assistance in getting her trunks from the depot, as two dollars were due upon them for fare. She had arrived from Baltimore. She said she was robbed of sixty-five dollars in Chicago, all the money she possessed in the world.

A new literary society named after Washington Irving, has been organized in the Thirtieth ward with the following officers: N. Bishop, President; John Haymaker, Vice President; Wm. Kuntz, Recording Secretary, S. Bish op, Corresponding Secretary, and B. Ballard, Treasurer. The society meets every Monday at the School Hall.

There were shown an engraving yesterday of the manufactory of Hayden, Gere & Co., at Haydenville, Mass, one of the large establishments that were swept away a few days ago by the terrible flood, caused by the breaking of the reservoirs. The building, with Dutch roof, has the picture, are neat and handsome, and apparently strong enough to resist a flood of great power, but they were swept away, it is said, as though made of paper. Just beyond the manufactory is a range of hills where probably the reservoir was located.

APPEALS FROM CITY ASSESSMENTS.

The Council Committee's Work—The Third and Fourth Ward Cases Disposed of.

A meeting of the Councils Committee on Appeals from city assessments was held last night in the office of Assessor Phelps, Municipal Hall. Petitions for refunding taxes on alleged over assessments were read and disposed of as follows: George Haller, laid over; B. and O. W. Hawkins, laid over; Jacob Kaerner, allowed; John Thomas, over paid water rents, disallowed; A. A. Moore, laid over.

The following petitions for reduction of assessments were acted upon.

Wm. H. Hatch, assessment $131,150, owners valuation $125 000; allowed.

Thomas Mellon, assessment $10,913; owners valuation $6 000; laid over.

J. M. Crossan, Monongahela House, assessment $357,900; owners valuation $200,000; not allowed.

Wm. Schaklet, Second ward, assessment $8,440; owners valuation $4,500; reduction of $2,000 allowed.

N. B. Hatch, agent for Schenley estate, Second ward, assessment $25,900; owners valuation $19 600, referred to City Attorney.

Wm. Lindsay, Third ward, assessment $12,200; owners valuation $10,000; not allowed.

James Phelan, Third ward, assessment $80,400; owner's valuation $62,000; allowed.

James Gardner, Third ward, assessment $29,000; owner's valuation $26,000; dismissed.

Mary McM. Jones, Third ward, assessment $41,600; owner's valuation $30,000; allowed.

Mary McM. Jones, Third ward, assessment $21,000; owner's valuation $14 000; reduction of $3,000 allowed.

E. A. King, Third ward, assessment $43,350; owner's valuation $35,000; allowed.

E. A. King, Third ward, assessment $79 600, owner's valuation $60,000; reduction of $12,000 allowed.

Wm. A. McClurg, Third ward, assessment $149,500; owners valuation $130,000; reduction of $2,000 allowed.

Wm. A. McClurg, Third ward, Academy of Music; assessment $102,000; owners valuation $86,400; allowed.

Thomas Mellon, Third ward, assessment $84,000; owners valuation $70,000; dismissed.

Wm. Haslage, Third ward, assessment $119,000; owners valuation $109.000; dismissed.

Thos. J. Floyd, Third ward, assessment $23,000; owner's valuation $20,000; reduction of $1,500 allowed.

P. McCullough, Third ward, assessment $12 300; owners valuation $9,000; dismissed.

P. McCollough, Fourth ward, assessment $12,800; owner's valuation $9,800; dismissed.

M. E. Schenley, Fourth ward, assessment $27,800; owner's valuation $——. Referred to City Assessor.

D. C. McCormick, Fourth ward, assessment $22,000; owners valuation $19,500; dismissed.

J. C. Bidwell, Fourth ward, assessment $147,500; owner's valuation $137,000; allowed.

Congregational church, Fourth ward, assessment $4,800; owner's valuation $40,000; reduction of $4,000 allowed.

S. McCricken, Fourth ward, assessment $13,000; owner's valuation $9,400; reduction of $15,000 allowed.

Watson Carr, Fourth ward, assessment $33,000; owner's valuation $31,000; reduction of $1 000 allowed.

On motion adjourned until this evening.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer City of Richmond at New York; steamer Greece at New York; steamer Holland at New York; steamer Canada at New York; steamer Celtic at Queenstown; steamer Minnesota at Queenstown; steamer Thuringia at Plymouth.

English Stone China,

Very fine finish, for table use, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street. ws

For Fine Glass Ware,

Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, Fine Vases, Tea Trays, &c., go to R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street. ws

INTERESTING TO INVALID LADIES

HARLEMVILLE, Columbia Co., N. Y., July 9, '73.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—Your favor duly received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since concerning the improvement in my health which is now very apparent. I have used one bottle of Favorite Prescription with the best results, although I will admit I was somewhat discouraged after its use (for a short time only). I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances—having the supervision of the "house cleaning" I was obliged, through the incompetency of help, to do more than I ought, and, of course, suffered a great deal; and continuing the remedy I find after using less than one bottle to be so much benefited that I have discontinued the use, with the return of the s mptoms of which I wrote you. I have suffered terribly, and what added to my distress was the consciousness that I procured relief from ordinary sources, at times it seemed about impossible to stand so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared, they were so bad at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like a cloud suddenly, and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. The severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go up stairs with comparative ease now. I would have informed you ere this, of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit I was receiving, but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept of my best wishes for your future success and your kindness in advising me. Very truly,
MRS. M. NETTIE SNYDER.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas Court.

[*Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.*

In the case of Honfrey vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, previously reported, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $800.

The case of Owens vs. Dicken, an action to recover for services rendered, is still on trial before Judge Stowe.

In the case of Amos Belcher vs. Elizabeth Mehen, an action to recover for meat sold, the jury found for defendant.

The case of Rachel L. Mills vs. Isaac Mills, the particulars of which were given in the GAZETTE over a week ago, was taken up and is now on trial before Judge Sterrett. It is an action to recover the undivided one-fourth part of a tract of land containing two hundred and forty-five acres, at Braddock's Fields. The average value of the property is